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WEST PAKISTAN

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Year Book

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Governor of West Pakistan

The West Pakistan Year Book has been regularly published since after the Integration in 1955. The present is the eleventh issue of the Year Book, in which an attempt has been made to give as much factual information as possible about the progress and development achieved during the year 1966 by the various Government Departments and Agencies.

While we hope that our readers find the Year Book useful and informative, we welcome, and shall be grateful for any suggestions which they might like to offer for improving its future editions.

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Introduction

Lying between 24 and 37 degrees North, and 61 and 75 degrees East, West Pakistan presents great variations in climate, colour, and landscape. From the snow covered peaks in the North, many of them touching 25,000 ft., the landscape gradually slopes down southward, till it culminates in the low lands and marshes of the Indus delta region and the Arabian sea coast.

A panoramic view of the country will include lofty mountains; lush-green valleys; gold colour stretches of the great wheat-land of the Indus plain and the intricate net-work of canals and irrigation channels feeding it; barren sun burnt hills, rent by huge chasms and gorges; and vast stretches of deserts and strong plains merging with the Rajputana desert towards the East, and constituting, perhaps, the most arid territory in the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent.

The Province is bordered by the Sinkiang Province of China, and a stretch of Afghanistan in the north-west; the disputed State of Jammu and Kashmir in the North; East Punjab and Rajasthan States of the Indian Union in the East; Iran in the south-west; and the Arabian Sea in the South; which has a coastline of about 610 miles.

The area now comprising West Pakistan Province, constituted before Independence in 1947, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind, Baluchistan and the Punjab, all included in British India. In addition, there were a number of Princely States including Kalat, Lasbela, Khairpur, Bahawalpur etc., which were merged in a single administrative unit, under the name of West Pakistan, in October, 1955, along with the aforementioned provinces.

The Province has an area of over

310,403 square miles. According to the 1961 census, its population is 4,28,80,000. The population per square mile ranges between 6 per square mile in the arid Kalat region to over 550 in the Lahore and Multan Divisions. The urban population in the whole of West Pakistan is over 16 per cent. Muslims form some 97 per cent of the total population.

A recent geological survey of the Province has shown that the Province is rich in antimony, asbestos, barytes, beryl, chromite, coal, copper ores, fluorsper, grass-sand laterites, iron ore, magnesite, manganese, phlogopite, phosphatics, potash and magnesium salts, quartz crystals and vermiculite. Deposits of iron ore have been discovered at various places in West Pakistan, particularly in the Mianwali, Sargodha and Attock districts and in the Chitral State.

Great advances have been made in the production of petroleum and natural gas. The natural gas from *Sui*, which ranks amongst the world's biggest gas-fields, is bringing about a silent revolution in the economy of the Province. The Province has also the largest chromite deposits in the world.

Besides exporting cotton of the finest variety, West Pakistan is a potential producer of wool, hides and skins, and textile goods, demand for which in the world market has considerably increased in recent times. Likewise, sports and surgical goods, manufactured in Sialkot and some other towns, are important foreign-exchange earners for the country. Efforts are also being made to organise export of handicrafts, including pottery, camel skin products and wood and lacquer work.

The Province of West Pakistan which since 1955, is an administration unity, has remained a geographical, historical, and socio-economic entity from times immemorial. The archaeological finds at *Moen-jo daro*, Harappa, Taxila and elswhere bear this out in ample measure.

Long before the establishment of Muslim rule in India, Muslim *sufis* and saints from Bokhara, Iran, Ghazni, Baghdad, Damascus, and other centres of Islamic learning and culture, had started coming to West Pakistan in order to preach and propagate Islam. In fact, Arab trading communities had already been established along the Arabian Sea Coast, and on the banks of the Indus right upto *Uch* and Multan, long before Mohammad Bin Qasim, invaded Sind to avenge the insult to a couple of Muslim girls by Raja *Dahar*.

After the advent of Muslim rule West Pakistan remained an administrative unity, with slight marginal adjustments at one time or the other to suit political convenience, till the British rulers chose to split it up into

separate provincial entities to further the ends of an alien-rule policy and convenience.

The rich historical, cultural and linguistic background of the Province is, however, such that no democratic and national Government can afford to ignore it. *Kafis*, couplets and *dohas* of regional language poets such as Bulley Shah, Sultan Bahu, Shah Hussain, Khawaja Farid, Rahman Baba, Khushhal Khan Khattak, Shah Latif Bhittai, and Sachal Sarmast, have almost an identical message to give, and have a common emotional, æsthetic, cultural, artistic, and ideological approach to life, which knit the people living in the different parts of the Province, into one homogeneous whole.

And that perhaps is one of the reasons why the integrated Province has made tremendous strides in the various fields of development activity undertaken by it after 1955.

Not only this, the Province has also achieved a degree of administrative cohesion, cultural and emotional unity, and an integrated pace for advancement and prosperity, that the country and the Nation can be well proud of.

AGHA SHAUKAT ALI,

Director, Press Cell.

Provincial Assembly

When the financial year 1965-66 opened the Provincial Assembly of West Pakistan had already been in session for about 3 weeks. During these 3 weeks the Assembly had disposed of both the Railway and General budgets of the Province for the year 1965-66 and had also passed the Supplementary Budget General for the year. The Assembly was now engaged in the transaction of legislative business.

Till the 20th July, 1965 when the Assembly was prorogued it had discussed and passed the following 3 Government bills:—

1. Municipal Administration (West Pakistan) (Amendment) Bill, 1965.
2. West Pakistan (Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Peshawar) (Validating) Bill, 1965.
3. West Pakistan (Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Hyderabad) (Validating) Bill, 1965.

The Assembly considered the West Pakistan Pure Food (Amendment) Bill, 1965, introduced by the Government, and referred it to the concerned Standing Committee. The following 3 private member's bills were also introduced and referred to the appropriate Standing Committees:—

1. The West Pakistan National Language Bill, 1965.
2. The West Pakistan Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application (Amendment) Bill, 1965.
3. Punjab Trade Employees (West Pakistan Amendment) Bill, 1965.

Twenty three ordinances, which had

been promulgated by the Governor during the period from 18th March, 1965 to 8th June, 1965, were also discussed and approved by the Assembly.

As many as 582 starred questions were asked by the Members and answered during this 3 weeks' period.

Notices of a large number of resolutions had been given by the Private Members of the Assembly, and some had been pending since the last session. As a result of ballot, 20 of these resolutions were brought on the Order Paper, out of which 6 could be discussed. The following resolution was passed by the Assembly:—

> "This Assembly is of the opinion that the drinking of liquor should be prohibited totally in the Province of West Pakistan."

Only one privilege motion was given notice of during the session, but it was held out of order by Mr. Speaker.

Five adjournment motions were sought to be moved by Members of the Opposition, but none of these fulfilled the requirements of the rules and were, therefore, disallowed by Mr. Speaker.

Elections were held to the following 15 Standing Committees :—

1. Committee on Home Affairs.
2. Committee on Planning and Development.
3. Committee on Information.
4. Committee on Finance.
5. Committee on Law and Parliamentary Affairs.
6. Committee on Revenue.
7. Committee on Industries and Commerce.
8. Committee on Irrigation and Power.
9. Committee on Food and Agriculture.
10. Committee on Social Welfare.
11. Committee on Education and Health.
12. Committee on Local Government.
13. Committee on Communication and Works.
14. Committee on Railways.
15. Committee on Public Accounts.

Each of these Standing Committees consist of 7 elected members in addition to the Parliamentary Secretary concerned with the subject or subjects with which the Committee deals under the Rules of Procedure. The life of these Committees is co-terminus with the life of the Assembly and the Members elected to these Committees would hold office till 1970.

The next session of the Provincial Assembly of West Pakistan was summoned by the Governor to meet on

1st December, 1965. On the opening day the Assembly paid glowing tributes to the members of the Armed Forces, who had valiantly defended the sacred soil of Pakistan, and offered 'Fateha' for the *Shaheeds*, who had laid down their lives in the defence of their motherland against Bharti invaders. Members from all sections of the House lauded as one man the stout defence put up by the Armed Forces of the country in the very first of wars thrusted on the nation by the Indian war lords. Having recorded their heart-felt gratitude to their gallant armed services Members of the Assembly addressed themselves to the task of considering and approving legislative measures and Supplementary Budget for the year 1965-66.

During the 8 sittings held by the Assembly as many as 16 Ordinances, which had been promulgated by the Governor between 14th August, 1965, and 27th November, 1965 were approved. Supplementary Budget was next on the agenda, which was then discussed and passed.

Report of the Standing Committee on the following 3 bills which had been referred to these Standing Committees during the first session of the Assembly, were presented to the House :—

1. The West Pakistan Pure Food (Amendment) Bill, 1965.
2. The West Pakistan National Languages Bill, 1965; and
3. West Pakistan Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

Out of these 3 reports only one, *i.e.* the Report on the West Pakistan Pure Food (Amendment) Bill, 1965, could be taken into consideration. The bill was passed after due consideration and having received the assent of the Governor eventually became an Act on 5-1-1966. The other two reports could not be taken into consideration for want of time.

The West Pakistan Alienation of Land and Rural Credit Bill and the West Pakistan Land Revenue Bill were introduced in the Assembly during this session and while the former was referred to the Standing Committee concerned, the latter was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report by 31st May, 1966.

Private Members were quite active in the legislative sphere. They had given notice of as many as 13 bills, out of which leave was granted by the Assembly to the introduction of the following 4 bills :—

1. Punjab Pre-emption (West Pakistan Amendment) Bill, 1965,
2. West Pakistan Dowry (Restriction) Bill, 1965.
3. The West Pakistan Arms (Amendment) Bill, 1965, and
4. West Pakistan Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

All these 4 bills were referred to the appropriate Standing Committees for consideration and report.

During this short session 264 questions were asked and answered and the Question Hour was generally lively and animated.

Notices of 6 adjournment motions had been given by the Opposition but none of them could stand the scrutiny of the Speaker and were either ruled out of order or consent was withheld to their being moved.

Notices of 38 resolutions were received, but none of them could be discussed for want of time.

This session was prorogued by the Governor on 9-12-1965.

Third session of this Assembly commenced on 23-5-1966 with a heavy agenda. General and Railway budgets of the Province for the year 1966-67 and Supplementary Budgets, General and Railways, for the year 1965-66 had to be discussed and passed before the commencement of the next financial year.

Budget session is always the occasion when even the back benchers get an opportunity to give vent to their grievances, expectations, and hopes of their constituents. This session was no exception to the general rule and the debates were lively and informative.

The Senior Deputy Speaker, Khan Umar Jan Khan having been unseated as a result of election petition, Mr. Ahmed Mian Soomro had taken over as the Senior Deputy Speaker. For certain reasons he resigned from the office of the Senior Deputy Speaker and a fresh election to that office had to be held. Syed Yusuf Ali Shah was elected as the Senior Deputy Speaker and Mr. Ahmed Mian Soomro was again elected as the other Deputy Speaker.

The Assembly after passing the General and Railway Budgets for the year 1966-67 and the Supplementary Budgets, General and Railways, for the year 1965-66, approved all the Ordinances promulgated by the Governor during the 4 months' period between the prorogation of the last session and the commencement of the Budget Session on 23rd May, 1966.

The report of the Select Committee on the West Pakistan Land Revenue Bill was presented to the House and the first reading of the Bill was completed. Then commenced the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. But this could not proceed very far when the Assembly was prorogued. The West Pakistan Land Revenue Bill seeks to unify Land Revenue Law in various parts of the Province.

Notices of 29 fresh bills were given by Private Members. Out of these 7 were introduced in the Assembly and were referred to the appropriate Standing Committees.

Notices were given of 6 privilege motions, out of which one was withdrawn by the Member concerned. Two were held to be out of order, and two others were not pressed by the Members. One motion was admitted by Mr. Speaker and leave having been granted by the Assembly for its moving, it was referred to the Standing Committee on Law and Parliamentary Affairs for report within one month.

Notices of 31 adjournment motions were given during the period under review. Out of these 9 were held to be out of order. Eleven were not pressed, and leave to their being moved in the Assembly was refused in the case of 2. Four motions lapsed on account of absence of the Members, and consent for moving of 5 motions was withheld by the Speaker.

A record number of 1990 questions was asked and answered during this period.

Notices were given of 88 resolutions by Private Members, out of which only two could be discussed. None of these resolutions was passed by the Assembly.

That in brief is the account of what the Provincial Assembly of West Pakistan did during the year 1965-66.

Services and General Administration Department

Services and General Administration Department is headed by a Chief Secretary and an Additional Chief Secretary. Besides, there is one Secretary working part-time as incharge of O & M Wing. It has six Deputy Secretaries each one being incharge of one of the following six Wings :—

(1) Central;

(2) Provincial;

(3) General;

(4) Regulation;

(5) Establishment; and

(6) O & M.

In pursuance of the Government policy to recognize and reward beneficial work voluntarily done by the Government servants as well as non-official; an investiture ceremony was held on the 25th April, 1966, by Mr. S.I. Haque, CSP, Additional Chief Secretary, Government of West Pakistan, for the distribution of the Presidential S a n a d - i - K h i d m a t to the recipients of the Honours and Award Lists of 1964 and 1965. Twenty recipients were granted their Sanads.

As usual, on the recommendations of the Divisional Commissioners, Government Sanads Class I were granted to 33 persons in the Province, in recognition of their voluntary social public service. The awards of Sanads is an annual feature whereby persons from all over West Pakistan are honoured by the awards of these Sanads for their contribution in the field of voluntary social and public service.

As a special gesture to recognize the dedicated and courageous services, and devotion to duty at a time of extreme peril during the war with India in

September, 1965, a number of persons both officials and non-officials, were recommended by the Provincial Government for the conferment of suitable civil awards on the Independence Day, 1966.

The import of cars has, with effect from Financial Year 1965, been placed against bonus vouchers by the Government of Pakistan. However, some consignments of medium sized cars like Vauxhalls and Council Cortinas, booked by various importers against their previous year's commercial licences were made available for distribution amongst officers of the Provincial Government. The number of cars distributed during the year under report is 40. Similarly, motorcycles and scooters have also been placed against bonus vouchers but a small number of these vehicles booked against previous year's commercial licences were made available for allotment to Government Servants at the control rate.

On the death of General His Highness Nawab Al-Haj Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi, Bahadur, NQA, G.C. S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., LL.D., the late Ameer of Bahawalpur, Brigadier His Highness Muhammad Abbas Khan Abbasi has been recognized as the new Ameer of Bahawalpur, by the President of Pakistan.

The functions of the Organization and Methods Unit of Services and General Administration Department are laid down in Rules of Business as follows :—

(*i*) periodic review of the organizations staff, functions and procedures of the Departments, Attached Departments and subordinate offices and suggestions of improvement thereof;

(*ii*) improvement of general efficiency and economic execution of Government business;

(*iii*) advice regarding proper utilization of stationery and printing resources of Government;

(*iv*) training in organization and methods.

During 1965-66, the set-up of the Organization was as shown below :—

(1) **O & M UNIT (S & GA DEPTT)**

Joint Secretary;

5 Sections (O & M Wing).

1 Section (Training Wing).

(2) **O & M Cells**

(*a*) Agriculture Department;

(*b*) Communications and Works Department;

(*c*) Irrigation & Power Department;

(*d*) High Court of West Pakistan;

(*e*) Railway Board;

(*f*) Water & Power Development Authority;

(*g*) Road Transport Corporation;

(*h*) Agricultural Development Corporation;

(*i*) Co-operative Development Board.

(3) O & M Cells in Basic Democracies and Finance Departments were held in abeyance as a measure of economy during the emergency.

The principal activities, including developmental schemes, of the O & M Unit and the departmental O & M Cells, during the year 1965-66, were as detailed below :—

(1) the O & M Unit accomplished, for the Review Committee constituted by Government, a review of the field of developmental expenditure and an examination of the on-going development projects of a number of departments to bring about the fullest possible economy in the execution of these projects.

(2) the Unit also completed, for the Review Committee, a review of the working of all autonomous and semi-autonomous organizations in West Pakistan in order to ensure greater economy in expenditure, stricter financial discipline and elimination of wasteful and unnecessary expenditure in these organizations;

(3) a study was conducted into the causes of delay in the payment of bills of Government contractors and suppliers, which led to the establishment of "Internal Check Units" and "Departmental Expediting Committees" in the major-spending departments, Buildings & Roads, Irrigation & Industries (Supply), a machinery for a constant review, at fixed intervals of the delayed bills of contractors and for rapid decisions in delayed-payment cases;

(4) the Unit was associated with various Departmental Committees set up by Government including the Expert Committee on Simplification of Procedures & Forms; it continued to function as the secretariat of the Expert Committee, and also as an agency for the implementation of the accepted recommendations of the Committee. A number of studies were carried out for the Expert Committee, including the

following major studies :—

(*i*) Procedure for the payment of motor-vehicle and property taxes;

(*ii*) total study of the Stamp Office;

(*iii*) total study of District Excise & Taxation Office;

(*iv*) a complete study of all forms in use in the Mineral Development Department;

(*v*) re-designing of form of Nikah Nama and introduction of Nikah Register;

(*vi*) procedure for the maintenance of General Provident Fund accounts, including the eradication of missing credits in the Audit Offices;

(*vii*) Pension Case Study to simplify the procedure for the grant of pensions to retired Government servants;

(*viii*) procedure regarding the issue of Succession Certificate.

(5) Organization and procedure studies in departments/organizations where O & M Cells continued to function;

(6) the Unit continued to administer the Suggestions Scheme. 230 suggestions were received during the period under review, out of which nearly 100 were processed and considered by the Standing Committee. 15 suggestions were accepted and implemented. Cash rewards were granted in respect of 2 and 7 Commendation Certificates were issued in respect of 7 suggestions;

(7) the Unit also continued to co-ordinate, in collaboration with the Cabinet Secretariat, Establishment Division, Government of Pakistan, measures to expedite disposal of references from the Ministries of the Central Government pending with the Provincial Government Departments and *vice versa*;

(8) the special drive to expedite disposal of delayed pension cases in all departments continued successfully. 741 out of 1053 delayed pension cases were finally settled by concerted efforts made by the Unit. A review of these cases, at fixed intervals, continued to be made by the Pension Cases Disposal Committee, based in the O & M Unit;

(9) review of the working on Section Officers Scheme, which is continuing;

(10) the Training Wing conducted the following training courses during the period under report :—

(*a*) 3 courses in typewriting for Secretariat Clerks;

(*b*) a 5 month training course for directly-recruited Section Officers;

(*c*) a 3-week course for Superintendents in the offices of Commissioners of Divisions, in office management, supervision and control and co-ordination of work of District Offices, and as trainers of staff in their respective offices;

(*d*) regular 3 week periodical courses for staff dealing with pension cases;

(*e*) regular 1-week training courses for Assistants in Record Management;

(11) spade-work was done during the year for the establishment of a Provincial Training Institute for the imparting training to clerical and subordinate executive staff in the Provincial Government Departments; the Institute will be established during the year 1966-67;

(12) the drive for the publication of Manuals continued; the following Manuals were published, in addition to those published during the previous year :—

(*a*) Manual of Service Rules, Volume I;

(*b*) Manual of Service Rules, Volume II;

(*c*) Guide Lines for the Training of Private Secretaries, Personal Assistants and Stenographers;

(*d*) Annual Administration Report of Services & General Administration Department (1961-62).

(13) 7 officers of the Provincial Government were deputed for training in O & M under the US AID Programme; the officers are due to complete their training in September, 1966.

West Pakistan Public Service Commission

The Public Service Commission is a Statutory body whose main functions are :—

(*a*) to select the best available talent for appointment to the Civil Services/Civil Posts connected with the affairs of the Province and

(*b*) to ensure dispensation of Justice and equity in service matters.

The role of the Commission is advisory in character, but as a result of the checks and balances provided in the Constitution/Rules framed thereunder, their advice is ordinarily accepted as an established convention.

More elaborately, the functions of the Commission are laid down in Article 186 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, read with the West Pakistan Public Service Commission (Limitation of Functions) Regulations, 1957. Subject to any regulations specifically excluding from their purview any particular class of cases or posts, the Commission are required to be consulted:—

(*a*) On matters relating to qualifications for and methods of recruitment to civil services and posts;

(*b*) On the principles on which appointments and promotions should be made;

(*c*) On the principles on which persons belonging to one service should be transferred to another;

(*d*) On matters affecting terms and conditions of service and proposals adversely affecting pension rights ; and

(*e*) On disciplinary matters.

Besides, the functions of the Commission are :—

(*i*) To conduct tests and examinations for the selection of suitable persons for appointment to all civil services of the province and civil posts connected with the affairs of the province and

(*ii*) To advise the Governor on any matter which is referred to the Commission by the Governor.

Further, under an order issued by the Governor of West Pakistan in pursuance of the provisions contained in sub-clause (*b*) of Clause (I) of Article 186 of the Constitution, the Commission are consulted, subject to the Limitation of Functions Regulations, in matters relating to the suitability of candidates for promotions and transfers.

The following table gives the nature and volume of work done by the Commission during the year 1965 :—

1.	Number of examinations held	8
2.	Number of candidates examined	450
3.	Number of applications received	8,594
4.	In response to advertisements stop-gap appointments considered pending advertisement	933
5.	Number of officers considered for promotion/transfer/confirmation etc.	478
6.	Number of persons considered for recruitment without advertisement	17
7.	Number of disciplinary cases	33
8.	Rectt./Service Rules cases	241 (including amendments)
9.	Cases of Miscellaneous nature	115
10.	Number of receipts	50,826
11.	Number of issues	36,829
12.	Cases under West Pakistan Government Servants (Further Usefulness in Public Service) Rules, 1963	40
13.	Number of candidates interviewed	1,809

As pointed out in previous years, the standard of the candidates coming up before the Commission continued to be mediocre, and general lack of ideas and absence of serious learning and originality were particularly noticeable. The candidates were ill-equipped in the knowledge of almost all subjects, more particularly the basic ones like Mathematics, Physics, Economics, etc. Even in Urdu, which is one of the two national languages, the candidates hardly came up to the required standard. Their knowledge of religion and Islamic History almost bordered on ignorance. This state of affairs deserves serious and immediate consideration at the hands of those entrusted with the task of educating the youth.

Finance

The Development Programme for 1965-66 originally aggregated Rs. 2,18.55 crores but is finally estimated to have been Rs. 1,41.74 crores as a consequence of the following revisions and adjustments :—

	Original A.D.	Revised A.D.P.	
	Estimate (June 1965)	Estimate (December 1965)	Revised (June 1966)
		(Figures in crores of rupees)	
Gross	2,18.55	1,40.06	1,45.56
Shortfall	28.00	15.89	3.82
5 per cent cut	9.50	—	—
Net	1,81.05	1,24.17	1,41.74

The gross provision for 1966-67 Development Programme is of the order of Rs. 1,90.37 crores. A shortfall of Rs. 10.00 crores is, however, anticipated and thus the net development programme is estimated at Rs. 1,80.37 crores. This programme is proposed to be financed as under:—

	Rs.
Central Assistance	64.94 crore
Foreign Assistance	55.13 crore
Provincial Contribution	60.30 crore
Anticipated shortfall	10.00 crore
Total (Gross)	1,90.37 crore

The table below indicate the sectoral allocation that constitute the Development Programme for 1966-67:—

	(Figures in lacs of rupees)
Water and Power	68,84.41

	(Figures in lacs of rupees)
Agriculture	31,65.18
Physical Planning	10,33.61
Industries	20,59.30
Education and Training	9,53.68
Health	5,45.90
Transport and Communications (including Railway)	41,02.09
Social Welfare and Man-power ...	92.76
Lumpsum Provision for un-approved ...	2,00.00
Gross Total	1,90,36.93
Less shortfall	10,00.00
Net Total	1,80,36.93

The following table shows the comparison of regional allocations in the revised development programme for 1965-66 and the development programme for 1966-67:—

Region	Revised 1965-66	Budget 1966-67
	(Figures in crores of rupees)	
Former N.W.F.P.	4.56	12.38
Former Punjab ...	23.80	47.48
Former Bahawalpur	2.23	1.99
Former Sind ...	21.15	27.52
Former Baluchistan	2.22	3.17
Karachi Area ...	3.92	11.36
Frontier Area ...	1.11	1.57
Provincial Schemes	81.06	82.90
Un-allocated Provision	—	2.00
Less Short fall	—	(—) 10.00
Total ...	1,40.05	1,80.37

These are schemes which cannot be easily identified with any particular area. If, however, the allocation for Provincial Schemes is also broken up and included in the regional allocations, the total allocations of each region will be substantially higher than that shown in the above table. Since the Provincial Schemes are not strictly related to the development of any particular region their allocation has been shown for the Province as a whole. The allocation for Provincial Schemes has increased from Rs. 46.66 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 82.90 crores in 1966-67 indicating a rise of 77.6%.

Works Programme

Rural Works Programme was introduced in West Pakistan in 1963 with the aim of narrowing the economic gap between the urban and rural

areas of the country by providing labour intensive schemes in the rural area. Another major aim of the Rural Works Programme is to create institutions like schools, dispensaries, marketing centres, community houses, etc. through the various Local Government Agencies. Grants from the Government are received by the District Councils and distributed to the lower bodies on the basis of the programme submitted by them. Supervision of the programme is also the responsibility of the District Councils and monthly reports are submitted by the Project Directors in the Districts to the Government. The Directorate of Rural Works Programme is responsible for evaluating the District programme and all important policy decisions are taken in a high powered Policy Committee.

From the review of the progress of the Rural Works Programme in West Pakistan in the past 2½ years, Government have ccme to the conclusion that this programme has been able to provide gainful employment to the unemployed or the semi-employed population of the rural areas. It is estimated that by the end of the perspective Plan Period in 1985 the labour force in the Agriculture sector in West Pakistan will swell to 11.5 million. This gives a case for continuing the Rural Works Programme launched in West Pakistan, in 1963 during such time as all surplus labour in Agriculture Sector is gainfully employed. During the past 2½ years period a total grant of Rs. 25 crores was released to the districts. Out of this grant the districts had a balance of Rs. 1.5 crore with them on the 31st January, 1966 and the rest of the grant was utilized.

The total expenditure during first six months of the financial year 1965-66 comes to Rs. 4.32 crores. 50 percent of the funds are to be spent in communication sector, 25 per cent on water supply schemes and 25 per cent on other miscellaneous schemes. It is hoped that nearly 16,000 projects in these sectors will be completed by the end of the financial year.

A provision of Rs. 5 crore has been included in the Development Programme for 1966-67 for this useful and important work.

Board of Revenue

The year 1965-66 saw marked progress in the unification of Land Administration Laws, in force in the different regions of West Pakistan.

(*i*) The West Pakistan Land Revenue Bill, 1966

A Bill for the unification of the laws on Land Revenue was drafted and introduced in the Provincial Assembly. It was referred by the Assembly to a Select Committee and taken up for consideration by the Assembly in its Budget Session. The first reading of the Bill is already over. During the second reading a number of clauses have been approved. The bill will be taken up again in the Winter Session of the Assembly.

This Bill aims at the unification of the Land Revenue Laws, and removes the restrictive provisions in the Sind Land Revenue Code. It also provides for conferment of proprietory rights on the land-holders, in the former Sind, whose limited rights approximate to grantees of State land in the former Punjab.

(*ii*) The West Pakistan Alienation of Land and Rural Credit Bill, 1966

In order to preserve agricultural economy and to afford protection to zamindars, it was considered expedient to have a uniform legislation on the subject, throughout the Province. The Bill was introduced in the Provincial Assembly and referred to the Standing Committee on Revenue. It would come up for consideration in the Winter Session of the Provincial Assembly.

(*iii*) The Colonization of Government Lands (Punjab) (West Pakistan Amendment) Bill, 1966

In order to provide for a uniform law for the grant and administration of Government lands, it is intended

to extend the Colonization of Government Lands (Punjab) Act, 1912, to the whole of the Province of West Pakistan. A Bill to this effect has been approved for introduction in the Winter Session of the Provincial Assembly.

(*iv*) The Court Fees (West Pakistan Amendment) Bill

A Bill for the rationalization of the rates of Court Fees, throughout the Province and their conversion into decimal coinage, has since been finalised. It is likely to be introduced in the Winter Session of the Provincial Assembly.

(*v*) The West Pakistan Tenancy Bill

This relates to the amendment and consolidation of the Tenancy Laws, as in force in the various Integration Units.

It seeks to place the land tenure system on a firm basis throughout the Province, and provides machinery for the settlement of disputes between land-lords and tenants.

The Bill is likely to be introduced in the Winter Session of the Provincial Assembly.

(*vi*) Pre-emption Laws

In order to have a uniform law on Pre-emption, a bill on West Pakistan basis, is likely to be introduced in the Winter Session of the Provincial Assembly.

(*vii*) Court of Wards

(*viii*) Land Acquisition

The Laws on the Court of Wards and Land Acquisition, as in force in the different Regions, are also being amended and unified on West Pakistan basis.

Flood, famine, locust, fire and other calamities

For the maintenance and restoration of order in the areas affected or threatened by flood, famine, locust or any other pest, hail storm, fire, epidemic or any other calamity, action is taken under the West Pakistan National Calamities (Prevention and Relief) Act, 1958. It also extends to the Tribal Areas of Quetta, D.I. Khan and Peshawar Divisions, under the West Pakistan Amendment Act X of 1964.

Locust

No swarm movement was reported; though widespread rains created favourable conditions for breeding, in parts of Hyderabad, Khairpur, Bahawalpur and Karachi Divisions. All concerned were warned. In autumn, a westward movement of scattered locust and swarmlets was expected from India and summer breeding areas of West Pakistan, across Mekran and Kharan. In March, 1966, solitary population of locust was detected near Dalbandin, Quetta Division. In May, 1966, scattered locusts were noticed in the Chagai District. The

situation, however, remained under control.

Rivers

During the Flood Season 1965, the rivers did not cross the high flood mark; but there was early damage by the hill torrents. The flood water from the River Ghaggar (India) also stopped short at old Binjor, on the Indian side and there was little prospects of its reaching the Pakistan territory. The local officers had time to complete the protective bund in accordance with the Scheme for diverting the flood water on to the Cholistan.

Flood Protection Scheme

The progress of the various Flood Relief measures and Flood Protection Schemes was reviewed in a meeting held by the M.B.R. (R) & R.C. West Pakistan on 22-12-1965.

(*i*) Flood Relief Jeeps

A fleet of 11 Flood Relief Jeeps is maintained for being detailed on relief operations, during emergencies. During the War Emergency, the Flood Jeeps rendered valuable service, in organising relief measures.

(*ii*) Flood Relief Boats

There are 275 Flood Relief Boats, in the flood affected districts, for relief operations, during emergencies. In the year 1965-66, an amount of Rs. 43,280/- for repair maintenance and construction of new boats, was allocated to the local officers.

(*iii*) Wireless Sets

A net work of 32 Flood Warning Wireless Sets, is maintained, under the charge of the A.I.G. of Police (Tele-Communications). Altogether, 24 wireless sets were installed by the A.I.G. Police (Tele-Communications) supplemented by 8 wireless sets owned by WAPDA. In addition to famine and locust intelligence, these wireless sets helped organise relief measures, during the last Emergency, as a result of the attack by the Indian Forces.

(*iv*) Life Jackets

The 291 jackets already stand distributed to the D.Cs. in the affected districts. These were thoroughly checked under orders of the Relief Commissioner.

(*v*) Rescue Columns

Twenty Rescue Columns are maintained, by the Director, Civil Defence, West Pakistan, Lahore; and deployed in the affected districts, under orders of the Relief Commissioner, West Pakistan. These columns consist of one Naval boat, one out-board motor, one Launch/Country boat, one span out-board motor and one motor jeep, alongwith the necessary accessories.

(*vi*) Calamities & Relief

In order, to meet emergent relief in the event of any calamity, an adhoc grant of Rs. 3,10,000/- was placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of the Divisions, usually subject to damage by heavy rains or floods.

This amount had to be supplemented by Rs. 20,000/- on account of heavy rains, in Karachi and Rs. 50,000/ for hailstorm sufferers in Mardan (Peshawar Division).

The Barkhan Sub-Division of the Loralai District suffered a terrible earthquake. The Loralai district was declared a calamity affected area and the powers of the Relief Commissioner delegated to the Commissioner, Quetta Division and the Deputy Commissioner Loralai. An amount, over Rs. two lacs, was distributed to the sufferers. As desired by the Relief Commissioner, West Pakistan, the relief operations were personally supervised by Mr. A.M. Khan Leghari, CSP, Member (Judicial), Board of Revenue.

A total amount of Rs. 1,44,800/- was placed at the disposal of the Commissioner, Karachi Division, to provide relief and succour in a number of accidental fires, in the Jhuggies, in the suburbs of Karachi. Fire incidents were also reported in the Mekran and Larkana districts and the amounts of Rs. 3,100/- and Rs, 4,825/- allocated to the local officers, for provision of emergent relief to the victims.

Taccavi Loans during 1965-66

The Government of West Pakistan had, during the financial year (1965-66), allocated to the Divisional Commissioners, a total sum of Rs. 60,50,000/- under the Land Improvement Loans Act (Act XIX of 1883) and Rs. 54,90,500/- under the Agriculturists Loans Act (Act XVII of 1958) for the grant of taccavi loans to needy cultivators for increasing agricultural production by installation of tube-wells and use of improved quality of seed, fertilizers, and modern small agricultural implements. Taccavi is a popular form of rural credit due to easy repayment facilities and lower rate of interest, which is readily available to the farmer practically at his door step.

Out of the allocation of Rs. 60,50,000/- under the Land Improvement Loans Act (Act XIX of 1883) an amount of Rs. 5,00,000/- was utilized towards the end of the year for grant of taccavi loans to the War affected persons of the Lahore and Sialkot districts for repair of wells and tube-wells destroyed by the enemy action.

Settlements

Settlement operations are undertaken by the Revenue Department with a view to (*i*) revising records of rights and (*ii*) reassessment of land revenue. During the year 1965-66, settlement operations remained in progress in a number of districts of the province. The following districts were being settled simultaneously :—

1. Multan.
2. D.I. Khan.
3. Lasbella.
4. Kalat.

5. Quetta (Panjpai tehsil).
6. Loralai (Bori and Musakhel tehsils).
7. De-excluded Area of D.I. Khan.
8. Merged Areas of Hazara.

Settlement operations will continue during the next financial year in the above mentioned areas except Multan district where settlement work concluded on 31-5-66. However, two more districts namely, Sheikhupura and Kohat will be taken up in October, 1966. Necessary provision has been made through schedule of new expenditure.

The entire Kalat Division is unsettled and un-surveyed. The land revenue system is very intricate and is different in each district, sub-division, tehsil and even revenue circle. In order to bring this division at par with other settled parts of the province, settlement operations were first of all started in Kalat district in the year 1961. They are still in progress. Dhadar tehsil of Kachhi district and Jhal Magsi area of Bhag sub-division of Kalat district have been settled.

Lasbella district previously formed part of Kalat division. The conditions in this district are exactly the same as prevailing in Kalat division. The Survey Department has been deputed to assist the settlement-staff in survey and measurement work and it is hoped that the work will be completed within the shortest possible time.

Settlement Officer Quetta is working under a phased programme settling one tehsil after the other. The settlement of Barkhan, Chaman and Kohlu tehsils and Marri and Budgti areas has been completed. Settlement operations are now in progress in Panjpai, Bori and Musakhel tehsils. After the operations in the tehsils in hand are completed, he will take up Fort Sandaman and Kakar Khorasan tehsils.

There are a large number of areas which are un-settled and those, which are settled, but are waiting for re-settlement as their term has expired. The Board of Revenue has prepared a comprehensive programme for their settlement and they will be taken up turn by turn, subject to the availability of funds.

Planning and Development

Various Nation Building Departments submit their schemes to this Department, which are examined in the light of resources made available by the Central Government. The Department also undertakes Economic Research and keeps a watch over the progress of projects. It acts as an agency for liaison between the Provincial Departments and Central Ministries/Agencies on development matters. It also provides statistics to the Provincial Nation Building Departments/Agencies for their guidance in policy making and progress.

The Planning and Development Department consists of the following :—

1. Economic Wing.
2. Progress Wing.
3. Bureau of Statistics.

Economic Wing

Economic Wing undertakes Economic Planning in collaboration with the Finance Department. It helps the Nation Building Departments in preparing their Annual Development Programmes and also prepares the breakdown of Annual Development Programme. The total Development Budget in the original Development Programme for the financial year 1965-66 was Rs. 18105.70 lacs. The revised provision for the year 1965-66 is Rs. 14005.93 lacs with a Foreign Exchange Component of Rs. 5230.18 lacs. This is distributed among the various sectors as shown below :—

Sectors	Original net provision for 1965-66	Revised provision for 65-66		
		Provision for 1965-66	Total	Foreign Exchange component Aid/loan
Sector Water and Power				
Sub-Sector Water ...	36,10.79	29,13.17	6,25.14	6,09.59
Sub-Sector Power ...	23,70.59	20,49.67	10,20.67	10,20.67
Total ...	59,81.38	49,62.84	16,45.81	16,30.26
Sector Agriculture				
Sub-Sector Agriculture and Agriculture Credits ...	21,88.94	19,25.59	13,80.00	8,23.00
Sub-Sector Animal Husbandry	1,55.55	1,02.46	23.24	22.74
Sub-Sector Colonization and Land Reforms ...	2,87.16	2,34.42	18.50	15.00
Sub-Sector Co-operative and Rural Credits ...	62.86	37.10	0.26	...
Sub-Sector Fisheries ...	22.85	7.51	0.50	...
Sub-Sector Food Storage ...	36.58	20.40	...	...
Sub-Sector Rural Works Programme ...	14,25.00	10,00.00	7.00	...
Total ...	42,75.87	34,23.01	14,29.50	8,60.74
Sector Physical Planning and Housing				
Sub-Sector Basic Development ...	17.48	11.45	.50	...
Sub-Sector Aid to Local Bodies	2,09.00	96.00	43.90	...
Sub-Sector General Housing...	3,02.83	1,25.47	75.00	55.00
Sub-Sector Rural Water Supply Schemes ...	1,75.32	66.48	12.88	...

Sectors	Original net provision for 1965-66	Revised provision for 1965-66		
		Provision for 1965-66		Foreign exchange component
			Total	Aid/loan
Sub-Sector Urban Water-Supply Schemes ...	1,99.17	62.87	18.09	17.40
Sub-Sector Government Servants Housing ...	1,46.32	57.46	1.44	...
Sub-Sector Government Offices and Buildings ...	1,62.04	78.73	9.80	...
Total ...	12,12.16	4,98.46	1,51.61	72.40
Sector Industries, Education and Health				
Sector Industries ...	9,70.08	8,74.27	15,29.02	5,19.92
Sector Education and Training	12,91.08	8,57.40	83.12	81.26
Sector Health ...	7,92.70	7,15.80	1,60.55	1,50.00
Total ...	30,53.86	24,47.47	7,72.69	7,51.18
Sector Transport and Communications				
Sub-Sector Communication ...	8,87.91	6,71.23	1,45.90	46.90
Sub-Sector Railways ...	24,80.52	19,64.52	10,84.67	10,81 57
Total ...	33,68.43	26,35.75	12,30.57	11,28.47
Sub-Sector Social Welfare ...	25.75	20.04	...	...
Sub-Sector Manpower and Employment. ...	23.14	18.36	...	...
Sub-Sector Fuels and Minerals	5.11	...	...	...
Lump sum provision for regional development ...	60.00	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	18,105.70	1,40,05.93	52,30.18	44,43.05

Nation Building Departments prepare their plans and submit to the Planning and Development Department which scrutinizes them carefully.

The Economic Wing ensures that the schemes are in conformity with the requirements and objectives of the Five Year Plan. After a careful examination of the schemes, they are placed before the Provincial Development Working Party for clearance. Additional Chief Secretary (Development) and Finance Secretary are the permanent members of the party. The Additional Chief Secretary (Development) presides over its meetings. The Secretary of the Department/sponsoring Agency is co-opted as the third member of the party. Schemes less than Rs. 50 lacs non-recurring and Rs. 20 lacs recurring are finally cleared by P.D.W.P.

The schemes costing more than Rs. 50 lacs non-recurring and more than Rs. 20 lacs recurring are forwarded to the National Economic Council after it is recommended by the P.D.W.P. The Economic Wing also undertakes the breakdown of Annual Development Programmes between the various regions and districts. This is carried out every year.

A co-ordination section has been organised in the Planning and Development since July, 1966. The main functions of this section are to co-ordinate the activities of the various sections in the Planning and Development Department. It is also proposed to start a nucleus for economic research in this section. During the course of the year, periodic reviews on the economic situation have been prepared and a few research problems were undertaken.

The following documents were printed as under :—

1. Regional, Divisional and District-wise breakdown of Annual Development Programme 1960-65.
2. Regional, Divisional and District-wise Breakdown of Annual Development Programme 1965-66.

Efforts are made to enlist the help and co-operation of people in Planning and Development, for example, while preparing the Third Five Year Plan suggestions and comments were invited from the Divisional and District Councils. Commissioners of Divisions hold quarterly meetings of the Divisional Councils to review the pace of implementation of the Development projects.

Projects Wing

The Projects Wing in the Planning and Development Department is, in the provincial field, a counter-part of the Progressing Wing (Projects Division) of the Central Government. The Charter of the Projects Wing is as under :—

(*i*) to progress the implementation of approved development projects ;

(*ii*) to devise, obtain and collect reports on the progress of projects and to prepare periodical digest of these reports for the information of the Government.

(*iii*) to measure performance against promise, especially by comparing actual with estimated cost of projects ;

(*iv*) to identify the causes of delays and difficulties in the implementation of projects and to promote specific solutions.

The Projects Wing started functioning in the last quarter of 1962 in order to fulfil its assignment. The Projects Wing works on the following lines :—

Project Inspection on Site

The officers of the Projects Wing visit projects with a view to checking up the progress in the field, to understand causes of delay and difficulties in the implementation of project and to suggest ways and means to eliminate such bottlenecks. These officers study thoroughly the files of the Executive Authorities and Departments to prepare an inspection note which is sent to the Departments/Agencies concerned for their comments and necessary action. The officers of the Projects Wing give their suggestions and recommendations in the note. Besides, the officers of the Projects Wing also bring out co-ordination meetings between the Progress Watching Committee, and other Administrative Departments and discuss with them the difficulties, shortcomings and obstacles which retard the implementation of development projects.

During the year under report as many as 34 projects were inspected on the spot by the officers of the Projects Wing. Out of these 5 were of the Water and Power Sector, 4 of the Health Sector, 4 of the Education Sector, 8 of the Industries Sector, 10 of the Housing and Settlement Sector, 1 of the Transport and Communication, 2 of the Social Welfare and Manpower Sector.

During the year under report, attention was focussed on appraisal and evaluation of the working of the Schemes Sector-wise following up by inspection.

Another important task assignd to the Projects Wing is to ensure economy in on-going schemes. This is a continuous process and is being attended to by the Projects Wing during its appraisals and inspections.

This will not only quicken the pace of implementation of the development projects but will also result in the removal of bottlenecks and difficulties for the speedy implementation of the development projects.

Another important job of this wing is to collect data about the machinery lying unused for want of repairs, to inspect and pick out such machinery out of it as can be economically repaired and to prepare the list of the

unserviceable machinery which is not repairable and to suggest its mode of disposal. This task is performed by a Standing Committee headed by the Additional Secretary Planning and Development.

The Projects Wing also holds Regional Seminars on Planning and Development in order to bring about clear understanding of economic problems.

Bureau of Statistics

The Bureau of Statistics attached to the Planning and Development Department is entrusted with the fuctions of (1) Co-ordination of Provincial Statistics, (2) Technical Guidance and Assistance to the Statistical Cells of Provincial Departments. (3) To provide service to the Provincial Government Departments for mechanically tabulating the data collected by them through Censuses and Surveys. (4) Advising the Government on formulation of Provincial Statistical Policies and to act as a liaison between the Provincial and Central Governments on Statistical matters.

I. During the year 1965-66, the Bureau issued following Publications and releases:—

1. Statistical Hand Book of West Pakistan, 1964;
2. Chart Book "Some Economic and Social Indicators, West Pakistan, 1965";
3. Agricultural Statistics of West Pakistan—Crop Acreage Provincial Volume Report & District Volume Reports for 35 Districts of West Pakistan for Kharif, 1964 and Rabi 1964-65;
4. Preliminary Releases on Census of Manufacturing Industries, 1963-64 for 52 Important industries;
5. Weekly Price Bulletins from September, 1965 onwards.

II. The following publications are under preparation and will be issued very shortly:—

1. Statistical Hand Book of West Pakistan, 1965;
2. Report on Census of Manufacturing Industries for 1963-64.

III. The following projects have been undertaken by the Bureau:—

(1) A survey on labour Welfare was conducted by the Provincial Directorate of Labour Welfare for the year 1963. The Bureau compiled the data for them. Results are being finalised and would be completed.

(2) *Rice Area and Yield Rate Estimation Survey*:—The Rice Area Estimation Survey for Kharif, 1965 was completed. The other portion *i.e.* Yield Rate Estimation was abandoned due to Indo-Pakistan War of September, 1965.

(3) *District Gazetteers*:—All the dummy tables for statistical por-

tion of the Gazetteer was completed and sent to the Board of Revenue for their approval. They have approved all the tables and information is being collected and compiled by them.

(4) Bureau has been closely associated with the deliberations of National Statistical Council, its Technical Advisory Committee, various Panels and their Working Groups.

IV. *Data Processing Development* The Mechanical Tabulation Unit of the Bureau has undertaken the following projects of Mechanical Tabulation :—

1. Census of Manufacturing Industries, 1963-64 ;
2. Crops acreage Statistics Rabi, 1964-65 ;
3. Crop Acreage Statistics Kharif, 1965 ;
4. Rural Works Programme 1965, sponsored by Basic Democracy Department ;
5. List of Registered Factories for 32 Districts of West Pakistan ;
6. (*a*) Evaluation of the Repository Anti-Malarial Drug Camolar (CI-501) ; and

   (*b*) A longitudinal study of Child Growth and Development in Pakistan sponsored by Pakistan Medical Research Centre.
7. 4th Birth check sponsored by West Pakistan Medical Research Centre.

Tribal Areas

Since 1947, major contribution towards development of this area came during the Second Five Year Plan Period (1960-65) when a comprehensive programme was successfully launched and implemented. Excepting the Irrigation Sector where schemes could not be prepared for want of necessary data nearly all the schemes envisaged in the Second Five Year Programme have been successfully carried out in each Sector. The total Second Plan outlay for the tribal areas attached to Peshawar and D. I. Khan Divisions was approximately Rs. 6,00,90,000.00 against which Rs. 4,20,78,396.00 were utilized by the end of the Second Five Year Plan on development projects in tribal area attached to Peshawar Division alone.

The funds utilized under each Sector during this period are detailed below :—

		Rs.
Agriculture	...	44,52,533
Animal Husbandry	...	21,12,634
Forestry	...	61,27,145
Fisheries	...	2,79,904
Education	...	67,98,892
Health	...	59,61,823
Housing	...	15,30,276
Industries	...	8,89,099
Irrigation	...	12,19,493
Roads	...	1,27,06,597
Total	...	4,20,78,396

As a result of the implementation of this programme, 7,538 acres of land has been reclaimed, 7 New Agricuture Nurseries and 18 Forest Nurseries have been established in various

parts of the tribal area from which 3,76,689 fruit plants and 22,77,478 forest plants have been extracted and distributed among tribesmen free of cost. More than 1,25,000 acres of area has been afforested and protected against soil erosion. About 218 miles roadside has also been planted. 37 miles new road has been constructed in order to allow scientific exploitation of the inaccessable forests. For the development of live-stock industry 106 bulls, 699 rams, 10 donkey stallions and about 2500 cockerels have been purchased and distributed among the tribesmen.

In the Education Sector, one Intermediate College, one Training School, 7 New High Schools, 15 Middle Schools, 12 Lower Middle Schools and 20 Primary Schools have been opened and new buildings constructed. A total amount of Rs. 37,76,770 has been awarded for scholarships in various fields of studies. In the Health Sector, 25 new dispensaries, 8 new hospitals, one primary health centre and one M. C. H. centre have also been constructed. Besides, 26 miles metalled road, 56 miles shingle road has been constructed and 20 miles road has been improved in various parts. Necessary drinking water facilities have been provided at Sanni Khel, Kohat Frontier Regions and Gandaf, Merged Area of Mardan District. Twelve new veterinary hospitals and 10 veterinary dispensaries have also been opened at various places to provide necessary veterinary aid to the live-stock population.

1965-66 Programme

Rs. 89,07,234.00 were sanctioned in 1965-66 for the development of the Tribal Area attached to Peshawar Division. Out of which Rs. 81,87,567.00 were utilized by the end of the year.

Agriculture Sector

Sanctioned Budget Allotment.	*Modified Grant.*
Rs. 5,04,104	Rs. 5,12,660

In the Agriculture Sector it was proposed to level plough and harrow 3160 acres with the help of 13 bull-dozers and 4 wheel type tractors whereas in actual fact the total achievement has been 1526½ acres. The reason for the short-fall is the drastic cut from Rs. 6,56,672.00 to Rs. 1,97,750.00 (Peshawar Division) which was applied to the scheme "Reclamation and Development of Land in Frontier Regions". Our efforts to restore the cut did not materialise and consequently the bulldozers/tractors remained idle for non-availability of P. O. L., etc. However, we have been able to distribute 187,679 fruit plants as against the target of 145,000 in the Tribal Areas. Under the scheme Insects Pests and Fungal Diseases 1,594,800 fruit plants and 117,269 acres of crops and vege-

tables were sprayed against the target of 2 lacs fruit plants and 40,000 acres of crops and vegetable. The amount meant for scholarship was effectively utilized.

Animal Husbandry Sector

Sanctioned Budget Allotment.	*Modified Grant.*
Rs. 6,25,180	Rs. 6,00,447

In the Animal Husbandry Sector the staff employed on various on-going schemes carried out their work satisfactorily. Under the scheme "Extension of Cattle Breeding in Frontier Regions" the target number of bulls, *i.e.*, 20 was purchased. We, however, could not purchase all the 100 Rams under the Scheme "Mass Multiplication of Waziri Sheep in Frontier Region" because of non-availabilty of funds. Only one candidate turned up against six seats for the award of scholarship in the College of Animal Husbandry, Lahore.

Education Sector

Sanctioned Budget Allotment.	*Modified Grant.*
Rs. 20,20,000	Rs. 15,19,500

A sum of Rs. 8.91 lacs was allotted for the award of scholarships to the tribal students during the year 1965-66. Due to the emergency and imposition of 10% cut on the allotment full amount could not be utilized. The total expenditure on this account during the year under review came to Rs. 7.52 lacs. The building of Government College, Thana has been completed whereas the work on play ground, sanitary fittings, electric installation, drains and approach road is in progress. Under the scheme, construction of 30 Primary schools, 18 Schools were to be constructed in Peshawar Division out of them 7 were completed in 1964-65 and 4 in 1965-66, work on one Primary School at Dora Mera will be completed in 1966-67. The construction work on High School, Sadda (Kurram Agency) and Batkhela (Malakand Agency) reached 75% and 80% respectively. Construction work on the primary schools at Talus and Rabat in Merged Area of Hazara District is 20%. Funds for the construction of primary and middle schools were surrendered due to non-clearance of schemes by the Provincial Development Working Party.

Forestry Sector

Sanctioned Budget Allotment.	*Modified Grant.*
Rs. 10,69,000	Rs. 9,91,120

Annual target fixed for the year 1965-66 under the scheme "Afforestation, Soil Conservation, Range Management and Road-side Plantation in Frontier Regions" was maintenance and protection of 100,200 acres already afforested and 96½ miles roadside already planted. Apart from the maintenance and protection

of the above mentioned area the following work was done during the year :—

1. Replacement of failure over roadside ... 10 miles
2. Area Re-sown ... 1517 acres
3. Anti erosion measure carried out ... 30 acres

Under the scheme "Dir Forest Division" the exploitation work remained in progress. Nurseries already raised over $7\frac{7}{8}$ acres were maintained. About 900 acres new area was brought under afforestation and new roadside plantation was carried out over 7 miles. The existing road side plantation over 125 acres was also protected and maintained. An area of 1400 acres was brought under soil conservation by constructing 287,452 check dams. Also 111,188 cft. check dams were constructed in the catchment area of Dir-Kohistan Road. An area of 400 acres were re-sown.

Under the scheme "Construction of 100 miles road in Dir and Chitral" against the target of 13 miles road in Dir and Chitral, 6 miles 5 furlongs and 31 yards road was constructed. Moreover, 37 miles road already constructed was maintained. Under the other schemes in Hazara and Mardan Merged Areas, four miles bridle path was completed in Mardan Merged Area. In Hazara Merged Area 8 miles and 4 furlongs of bridle path was constructed during the year. Apart from this 16 miles bridle path constructed during 1965-66 was maintained.

From different nurseries in Tribal Area and Merged Area 1,053,274 seedlings were extracted during the year.

Fisheries Sector

Sanctioned Budget Allotment.	*Modified Grant.*
Rs. 1,13,000	Rs. 1,85,000

In the Fisheries Sector work remained satisfactory on the 4 Fisheries Schemes at Warsak, Kurram, Chitral and Swat. The following works have been accomplished under the schemes.

Stocking of eyed ova, finger lings and adults of trout in suitable streams, lakes and ponds, etc. ...	171,560
Re-liberation from nurseries into various waters ...	65,675
Income ...	1,223

Health Sector

Sanctioned Budget Allotment.	*Modified Grant.*
Rs. 5,48,400	Rs. 3,01,240

The staff appointed under the Anti-Malaria Scheme has done the following work in Chitral, Mohmand, Khyber Agencies and Dir States :—

1. Villages sprayed ... 753
2. Population protected... 336,599
3. Villages surveyed ... 328
4. Children examined for spleen ... 9,061

5. D.D.T. consumed ... 29,732 lbs.
6. Housing sprayed ... 2,810
7. Rooms sprayed ... 6,078
8. Anti-Malaria Drugs dirtributed ...12,242 Tabs.

39 Tribal compounders remained under training. The Hospital buildings at Loe-Agra Malakand Agency started functioning in the newly constructed building. Necessary staff sanctioned by the Government has since been appointed. The building for hospital and staff quarters at Dogra Picquet is nearing completion. Overall progress is 97.30%. The work on the 8 Bed Hospital at Khar Bajaur Area is also nearing completion. Up to date progress is 90%. As regards the construction of T. B. Clinic and Ward at the existing Civil Hospital, Drosh (Chitral) out of the allotment of Rs. 1,30,000.00 for the year under review P. W. D. utilized a sum of Rs. 20,000.00 and the remaining amount of Rs. 1,10,000.00 was surrendered due to the fact that the contractor refused to carry out the work and another contractor was to be nominated by the Political Agent. Since the scheme construction of 45 Dispensaries did not get clearance the funds provided for the same were surrendered.

Irrigation Sector

Sanctioned Budget Allotment.	*Modified Grant.*
Rs. 19,05,600	Rs. 19,05,600

Budget Provision for the Scheme "Survey and Investigation of New Irrigation Scheme" was cut drastically from Rs. 5,00,000.00 to Rs. 2,00,000.00. Efforts made to restore the cut did not materialise. The Chief Engineer has, however, authorised necessary expenditure on the scheme. Estimated expenditure on the various Irrigation Schemes under execution in Peshawar Division during the year comes to Rs. 13,13,106.00. No progress could be made on Kot Lift Irrigation Scheme in Malakand Agency due to non-availability of pumps and non-extension of electricity to the Tube-Well site. The clearance of the "Bara River Canals Schemes" is still awaited hence no expenditure could be incurred on this scheme during the year.

Roads Sector

Sanctioned Budget Allotment.	*Modified Grant.*
Rs. 21,22,000	Rs. 21,72,000

The scheme (1) Improvement to Communications in Chitral, (2) Widening and Improving Shingle Road from Mela Kalaya to Kalat and (3) Construction of Road from Gandaf to Kagbani have been completed. Progress on "Chakdara-Thana Road including By-Pass Road in Thana Bazar" and "Chakdara-Temargara Road" has been slow due to non-availability of bitumen. No work could be carried out on Khar-Nawagai Road during the year due to non-availability of funds. The progress of the work on other road works remained satisfactory.

Basic Democracies

The Basic Democracies entered their second term of office during the year under report. Forty thousand electoral units in the Province were grouped into :—

(*i*) 3414 Union Councils;

(*ii*) 221 Town Committees ; and

(*iii*) 809 Union Committees.

Immediately on assumption of office, the new local councils elected their Chairmen. The elections generated a good deal of enthusiasm, and the members of the Basic Democracies exhibited a sense of responsibility in electing their leaders. When the Basic Democracies assumed office for the first time in 1960, the goal before them was not clear, and the members had to contend against the difficulties which generally fall to the lot of pioneers. This time, thanks to the ground prepared by the out-going Basic Democracies and the inspired leadership of President Mohammad Ayub Khan, the architect of the system, the goals to be achieved are clear, and the new members have lost no time in going ahead towards the fulfilment of their role.

Heretofore all members of District Councils were appointed. The normal strength of a District Council during the first term was 45, out of whom 23 were non-officials and 22 were officials. Reforms of a far reaching character have been introduced in the constitution of District Councils. The elective system was introduced for the return of elected members. The strength of District Councils was raised and the proportion of official to non-official members was also changed to the advantage of non-official members. District Councils of densely populated districts now consist of as many as 90 members, and out of these as many as 60 are non-official members. Heretofore Municipal Committees were also represented on District Councils, there-

by, reducing the quota of representation for rural areas. Now representation has been earmarked on district councils for rural areas only. Municipal Committees have been uplifted for the purposes of representation, which is now provided to them at the divisional councils. The constitution of divisional councils has also been liberalised on the pattern of district councils and have 90 members each. In the District Councils, Vice-Chairmen were elected for the first time.

During the first term, the number of Municipal Committees in the Province was 80; for the second term the number has been raised to 87. This shows that the process of urbanisation is proceeding apace. During the first term, some seats on Municipal Committees were filled by the nomination of non-officials. This time the nomination system was abrogated and all non-officials have been returned through elections. The elective system was provided for the return of special interests. Through this device, women and representatives of minorities and other interests have been able to secure representation on Municipal Committees.

The constitution of Ward Committees was a reform of most far reaching character. 40,000 ward committees have been set up throughout the length and breadth of the province. A Ward Committee has been set up for every electoral unit with the member of the Basic Democracy concerned as the Leader. A Ward Committee consists of five to ten members, and in this way more than 1 lakh people at the infra basic level have come to be associated with the working of the BD system. This is a novel experiment in grass roots democracy, and the results achieved are already promising.

In order to assist the local councils and Municipal Committees in tackling their problems, the Minister for Basic Democracies initiated during the year the system of holding Divisional Conferences. Such conferences are presided over by the Minister and are attended by the Secretary to Government in the BD & LG Department, the Divisional Commissioners, the Deputy Commissioners, the representatives of local councils and the departments concerned. Stock is taken of the main problems, and on the spot decisions are taken with regard to many matters.

Particular emphasis has been laid on improving the finances of local bodies. Budget reform has been introduced in the case of Municipal Committees, and their budgets have been given a development orientation. Local Councils have been required to frame development plans, and speed up the process of development in their local areas. Water supply and drainage schemes are in the process of execution in almost all important cities, and the environmental conditions of

towns are being progressively improved.

Improvement Trusts have been constituted for major cities and these Trusts have undertaken schemes for the development of the cities. The Karachi Development Authority and the Lahore Improvement Trust are undertaking development on a large scale. The Hazara Hills Improvement Trust is busy developing a new hill station, Ayubia.

Training

The 40,000 Basic Democrats in West Pakistan have been invested with the social, judicial, administrative, developmental and civic responsibilities. To discharge these duties efficiently they needed adequate training. Training in Basic Democracies not only consists of learning of practical skills but also mental development. The Government have remained alive to the training needs of the Basic Democrats and on the 7th of March, 1966, the Minister for Basic Democracies and Local Government, inaugurated the second mass training programme in a village named Feroze Wattoan in Sheikhupura District and immediately thereafter about 230 centres began functioning all over the Province. The training of 32,672 members of Union Councils and Town Committees was completed in 780 centres by the end of April, 1966. The duration of the training course at each of these centres was one week. The Secretaries of Tehsil Councils, Development Officers, Supervisors and selected Secretaries of Union Councils acted as trainers. At each of these centres chairmen and members of 24 Union Councils and Town Committees got training.

Another 208 training centres were set up in 799 Union Committees formed in 87 Municipal Committees and 23 Cantonment Boards throughout the Province. These centres were set up in the offices of Union Committees where groups of 40 members from adjoining Union Committees, were trained.

Besides, the above programmes during the year under report, four in-service training courses were held for Secretaries of Union Councils at the two Basic Democracies Training Institutes at Lalamusa and Tandojam.

The pre-service training courses for candidates for Secretaries of Union Councils were continued during the current year.

Rural Works Programme

Rural Works Programme in West Pakistan almost completed its 3rd year by the close of the year under report *i.e.* 1965-66. The programme was launched in the fall of 1963 with the broad objectives of creating an effective infra-structure to develop rural economy, narrowing the gap between the rural and urban areas, fusing plan-

ning at the national and provincial levels and putting life into the system of local self-government introduced through the Basic Democracies. However, the main emphasis is now on the creation of rural economic infra-structure to stimulate growth in the rural areas and channelise the inherent energies of the rural communities for prosperity of the country.

The second year of the programme ended on the 30th September, 1965. On the 6th September, 1965, India lauched a massive attack on Pakistan. To meet this situation, it was decided to freeze all new development activities in rural areas. This embargo, however, was removed immediately after the cease-fire but development activities had not gained their momentum immediately.

A systematic evaluation of the Rural Works Programme was also introduced during the year and an Evaluation Proforma known as "RWP-165" was introduced throughout the Province. A training programme was accordingly arranged at the Divisional levels of training the Basic Democracies officers in filling of these forms for evaluation purposes.

One of the most significant things observed, is the high rate of local contribution for projects completed in the Social Welfare and Housing Sector where only 6.5% of the RWP funds were given. For every rupee given as grant-in-aid the people invested 26 paisas from their local sources. Similarly the ratio of local investment through private resources for the projects in education and agricultural sector, was as high as 20 paisas for every rupee given as grant-in-aid. Biggest amount of local contributions of 39.8 lacs was received in education sector against RWP grant of Rs. 198.7 lacs. This shows the keenness and awareness of the rural communities for expanding and developing educational facilities in rural areas.

One of the most remarkable improvement made in the scope and jurisdiction of the programme during the year under report, is inclusion of new types of projects pertaining to irrigation, agriculture and food sectors. Thus the list of eligible projects under Rural Works Programme has considerably enhanced. It is hoped that this will also help in further improving the rural economy.

For physical evaluation, Divisional Evaluation Teams have been created in all the Divisions with a view to evaluating and analysing the programme through spot checking, sample surveys and supervision of projects undertaken. These teams are also responsible for inspecting the accounts maintained by the Project Committees and other expenditure etc.

Pilot Project Area

During the administration of Rural

Works Programme, it was experienced that experimental areas would add to the knowledge of the administration of the Programme especially when located in different regions of West Pakistan. It was, therefore, decided to establish four Pilot Project Areas in West Pakistan to be located at (*i*) Peshawar Tehsil, (*ii*) Kharian Tehsil, (*iii*) Tandojam Tehsil and (*iv*) SCARP-I Area. The objectives of the setting up of the Pilot Projects Areas were :—

(*i*) Developing through training and carefully monitored activities the ability of local councils to assess their own requirements in relation to projects suitable for implementation under the Rural Works Programme;

(*ii*) Developing the capability for plan formulation at the Tehsil level, and

(*iii*) Developing, inter-developmental machinery for co-ordination between appropriate government departments and local councils with the purposes of achieving optimum results in terms of community benefit from projects implemented under the Rural Works Programme.

The Union Councils located in the Pilot Project Areas have been asked to draw up a portfolio of schemes covering the period 1966-70. These schemes will pertain to different sectors affecting rural economy. Separate allocations of Rs. 2 crore have been made to the Pilot Areas.

National Campaign for Cleanliness

National Campaign for Cleanliness was launched in all the Municipal Committees of the Province on the 23rd March, 1966. A detailed set of instructions in connection with this campaign was issued by the Government and Councils at the Provincial, Divisional, District and Municipal levels have been formed under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Basic Democracies, the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Chairman, Municipal Committees respectively. Later in pursuance of the directive of the Governor's Conference, the West Pakistan Council for the National Campaign for Cleanliness decided to take necessary steps to make the cleanliness drive a success. The Council also decided to advise the Education Department to include instructions on cleanliness in the curriculum of all the classes upto matriculation and to associate all the Local Councils and Local Bodies with the campaign.

Civil Defence

During the wanton attack by India in September last, the Local Councils/Bodies did not lag behind in their defence efforts and did their best to meet the emergency. There was an enthusiastic response to the appeal

for contribution to the National Defence Funds instituted by the President on the 10th September, 1965. The Municipal Committees as well as the local councils in the rural areas contributed generously to this fund.

Ward Committees were organised in every Ward of the Province under the Chairmanship of the elected representatives of the people. These committees supervised the creation of Militia, adopted defence measures, raised mojahid forces, enlisted Civil Defence Volunteers and looked after their training. Ward Committees also looked after the security of strategic and public utility installations.

A phased programme for Civil Defence posts in rural areas of the Province was carried out. The Secretaries of the Union Councils were trained as Civil Defence Workers who in turn further trained the volunteers for carrying out Civil Defence measures.

Conventions and Seminars

Conventions and Seminars have been held by a number of local Councils which provided a pattern for discussion of various problems by the Basic Democrats. A two-day Basic Democracies Convention was held at Hyderabad under the auspices of Hyderabad District Council. The representatives of the Nation Building Departments and others addressed the Basic Democrats and gave an account of the development activities of their respective Departments. A convention held at Sukkur was part of the Jashn-e-Mehran celebrations and was inaugurated by the Minister for Basic Democracies during the month of April, 1966.

A five-day seminar on the problems of shelterless people and squatters in West Pakistan cities was held under the auspices of the Karachi Development authority during the month of March, 1966. In his inaugural address, the Minister for Basic Democracies suggested that more powers would be given to Local Bodies for solving their housing problems. He further suggested that the Local Bodies should make available developed land at cost price for low income families and provide basic building materials and other services and facilities for solving this problem.

The number of cases decided by the Union Councils/Union Committees under the Muslim Family Laws and Conciliation Courts Ordinance during the year under report are :—

(*i*) Muslim Family Laws ... 11,315

(*ii*) Conciliation Courts ... 13,069

This speaks of the fact that the Local Councils have not lagged behind in performance of their judicial functions and the conciliatioa has saved a large number of people from unnecessary litigation.

Visitors

A Chinese Press Delegation visited West Pakistan during the month of December, 1965 and had a session with the Minister for Basic Democracies, Social Welfare and Local Government. The Minister explained the principles underlying the Basic Democracies system to the visiting Chinese who appreciated the system and were of the view that both the countries having agriculture oriented economics had a great deal to learn from each other.

A team of Azad Kashmir and Baltistan Basic Democrats and officials visited West Pakistan for a period of 12 days during the month of July, 1965. The team studied the operation of Basic Democracies in the Province and also the Rural Works Programme and its implementation with special reference to Planning by the lower tiers, accounting procedures, technical assistance and training. They visited a number of Union Councils in various districts and discussed matters relating to Basic Democracies with officers of the Department of Basic Democracies, Social Welfare and Local Government.

Films & Publications

The following films and publications were produced/published by the Department during the year 1965-66 :—

(1) Two documentary films depicting the achievements of Local Councils and Rural Works have been prepared in collaboration with the Provincial Information Department which are being displayed throughout the Province.

(2) Basic Democracies Review (4 issues).

(3) West Pakistan RWP Evaluation Report, 1963-64. I & II Editions.

(4) Basic Democracies Development & Welfare.

(5) Guide Lines for Filling in Evaluation Forms RWP., 1965 (in English & Urdu).

(6) Jaiza-i-Kar (Urdu).

(7) West Pakistan RWP Preliminary Evaluation Report, 1964-65.

(8) Annual Progress Report, 1964-65. Rural Works Programme.

(9) Nazam-e-Nau (Urdu).

(10) Pilot Project Areas in West Pakistan.

(11) West Pakistan RWP Manual of Instructions.

(12) Guidelines for filling in RWP-166 Forms.

(13) Election Analysis.

(14) Statistical Hand Book (regarding Development Works).

(15) Statistical Hand Book (on Composition of Local Councils).

(16) Monthly Progress Reports.

(17) *Training Kits* : (Which contain 13 pamphlets regarding rules, responsibilities, accounts, composition, and other duties of the Local Councils).

Irrigation

Water is a valuable resource in view of its great demand over the vast arid areas of West Pakistan. For over a century the Irrigation Department has been engaged in the planned development of the uses of water for converting the wild deserts into green agricultural fields. The agricultural a n d industrial economy of West Pakistan depends mainly on the proper distribution and utilisation of water. This objective is being achieved through the construction and operation of 16 major structures of barrages and weirs across the various rivers and about 42,000 miles long channels of different sizes to provide irrigation and drainage facilities in over 330 lac acres of area. The irrigation channels have an aggregate maximum diversion capacity of 2,49,000 cubic feet per second at their offtakes during the Kharif season. The total annual irrigation so far developed is over 260 lac acres as against 190 lac acres at the time of partition. The programme of work of the Irrigation Department in the year 1966-67 has the following main objectives :—

(*i*) to continue the hydrological investigations for the asssessment of the surface flows in the rivers for regulating and distributing water among the different canal systems according to their allocations.

(*ii*) to initiate surveys and investigations for the preparation of technically sound and financial viable projects for the extension of irrigation in less developed areas of West Pakistan like Quetta and Kalat Divisions.

(*iii*) to enforce operational efficiency of the water distribution in the different canal systems through proper upkeep of the major headworks and the canal systems.

(iv) to reclaim the 'Thur' affected areas through leaching and suggesting appropriate crop rotations to farmers.

(v) to provide a network of surface drains for enabling the timely disposal of the heavy precipitation.

(vi) to protect the irrigated areas, abadis and Civil works against harmful flooding by the rivers and nullahs.

(vii) to conduct research, through statistical analysis, experiments and model studies on various problems affecting the hydraulic structures to ensure safety and economy in their designs, construction and operation.

To cope up with these objectives the programme for 1965-66 originally provided Rs. 819 lacs to the Irrigation Department. This included Rs. 227 lacs for Multipurpose Development and Irrigation projects, Rs. 74 lacs for Surveys and Investigations, Rs. 77 lacs for Tubewells and Small Schemes, Rs. 123 lacs for Drainage, Reclamation and Tubewell Schemes, Rs. 83 lacs for Flood Regulation Works and Rs. 234 lacs for Open Canals.

After the War broke out, these allocations had to be re-examined. The revised amount allocated to the Irrigation Department for the year 1965-66 was Rs. 449 lacs. Out of this, Rs. 124 lacs were allocated for Multipurpose development and Irrigation Projects, Rs. 30 lacs for Surveys and Investigations, Rs. 77 lacs for Tubewells and Small Irrigation Schemes, Rs. 39 lacs for Drainage and Reclamation and Tubewells, Rs. 44 lacs for Flood Regulation Works and Rs. 118 lacs for Open Canals.

In the revised budget for 1965-66, great emphasis was laid on the small 'Grow More Food Schemes' which would give quick results. It was proposed to instal tubewells in the sweet water zones specially in the riverain areas along the Sutlej and the Ravi and the tail areas of canal systems to make up the irrigation intensity of the areas, mostly located in the vicinity of big cities to meet the growing food and fodder requirements. Such locations also offered power transmission facilities without much difficulty. Five Tubewell Schemes in the Lahore, Bahawalnagar, Bahawalpur and Multan Districts were initiated. The total estimated cost of the programme amounts to Rs. 64 lacs involving the installation of about 253 tubewells of 2 cusecs capacity for which Rs. 29 lacs were provided in the year 1965-66. On full development about one lac acres will be provided with irrigation facilities producing 19,500 tons of food-grains and 24,500 tons other crop annually.

This trend of the Irrigation Depart-

ment's development budget is to be carried forward with greater emphasis in the following year *i.e.* 1966-67.

The total development programme of Irrigation Department for 1966-67 aggregates to Rs. 680 lacs, Rs. 453 lacs for on-going schemes and Rs. 227 lacs for new schemes.

The programme for 1966-67 comprises Rs. 110 lacs for Multipurpose Development and Irrigation Projects, Rs. 43 lacs for Surveys and Investigations, Rs. 248 lacs for Tubewells and Small Schemes, Rs. 89 lacs for Drainage, Reclamation and Tubewells, Rs. 73 lacs for Flood Regulation works, and Rs. 117 lacs for Open Canals.

Multipurpose Development and Irrigation (Rs. 110 lacs)

The allocation for this Sub-sector for 1966-67 is Rs. 110 lacs. The amount is required to pay for the land compensation and for squaring up certain liabilities in the Warsak High Level Canals, Kurram Garhi Project, Bolan Dam Project, Shahpur Branch Project, Nara Pumping Scheme and Pehur Flow Irrigation Scheme which would otherwise have completed by the end of the year 1965-66.

The emergent works on B.R.B.D. and B.S. Link have also to be carried out. Incidently it is pointed out that B.R.B.D. Link, planned and constructed by the Irrigation Department in 1950, besides feeding the Central Bari Doab Canal and part of Dipalpur System had served very significantly as the main defence line in the Lahore Sector against the Indian aggression in September, 1965 as it was originally planned to serve this purpose also.

River training works and maintenance of the G. M. Barrage, Guddu Barrage, Taunsa Barrage were also proposed. Works also continued on the Non-Perennial Channel in Hazara District.

No new work under this category has been included for the year 1966-67.

Surveys and Investigations (Rs. 43 lacs)

Important Surveys and Investigations in the Quetta Irrigation Zone and Khairpur and Hyderabad Divisions are to continue.

Increasing facilities for research, initiating Channel Regime Observation Programme and introduction of radio isotope technique in the Irrigation Research Institute are the main on-going items in the programme. The essential hydrological observations on the rivers and river surveys, investigations in riverain areas for tubewell schemes are the new items proposed under this sub-sector.

Tubewells and Small Irrigation Schemes (Rs. 248 lacs)

It is proposed to allocate Rs. 76 lacs for the on-going programme under

this sub-sector. This will enable the Irrigation Department to complete the work on 9 tubewells schemes in hand *i.e.* one in Peshawar District, two in Hazara District, one in Mianwali District, two in Lahore District, one in Bahawalnagar District, one in Multan District and one in Bahawalpur District. Work on one tubewell scheme in Campbellpur District and on nine small irrigation schemes in Quetta and Kalat Divisions will continue.

A very extensive and important programme of Grow More Food, Tubewells and other schemes is being proposed under the new programme of this sub-sector. 40 schemes, whose estimated cost aggregates to Rs. 607 lacs are to be launched during 1966-67, and an amount of Rs. 164 lacs is allocated in the budget for 1966-67. This programme comprises mainly the 33 small tubewell schemes for the installation of about 2200 tubewells for providing irrigation facilities to an area approximately 880,000 acres. In the year 1966-67, it is proposed to allocate Rs. 142 lacs for these schemes and about 770 tubewells are expected to be installed by the end of the year, providing irrigation facilities to about 308,000 acres.

Drainage, Reclamation and Tubewell Schemes (Rs. 89 lacs)

There are 17 on-going schemes for which Rs. 89 lacs are allocated for 1966-67. The following are the important drainage schemes in progress:-

Name of Schemes.	Proposed allocation for 1966-67
	(in lacs of Rs.)
1. Remodelling Hudiara Drain, Phase II ...	5.00
2. Pandoki Drainage Scheme	6.00
3. Constructing Raiwind Drainage System ...	8.00
4. Remodelling branch drain in Rechna outfall drainage system ...	5.00
5. Remodelling Jaranwala Main Drain ...	5.00
6. Constructing flood protection bund along right side of Aik Nallah opposite Sialkot City ...	10.00
7. Remodelling and extending Sukhrawa drainage system ...	5.00
8. Remodelling Shergarh Drain ...	3.00
9. Constructing Mcleod Ganj drainage system ...	3.00

The drainage schemes, which are in progress, when completed will provide surface drainage facilities to about 25 lacs acres of irrigated area and will protect these areas against harmfull submergence from rain water and subsequent waterlogging.

Besides the drainage schemes allocations have also been made for the following tubewell schemes for 1966-67 :—

(*i*) Rasul tubewell irrigation scheme ... Rs. 20.00 lacs

(*ii*) Installation of 30 tubewells in D. I. Khan ... Rs. 3.00 lacs

Work on new drainage schemes has, for the time being suspended due to diversion of funds to more emergent grow more food schemes, as explained earlier.

Flood Regulation Works (Rs. 73 lacs)

Work will be continued on 12 schemes of flood protection located in different parts of West Pakistan and Rs. 73 lacs have been proposed for the year 1966-67. Two new schemes of flood protection will also be taken up during the year and Rs. 11 lacs have been proposed for them.

Open Canals (Rs. 117 lacs)

There are 40 works in progress on different canal systems and in Quetta Irrigation zone for which Rs. 94 lacs have been proposed for the year, 1966-67. Six new works will be taken up and Rs. 22 lacs have been allocated for them.

Water and Power Development Authority (Wapda)

The Authority is intended to investigate, survey, plan and execute schemes for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(*i*) Irrigation, water supply and drainage; and recreational use of water resources;

(*ii*) the generation, transmission and distribution of powers, and the construction, maintenance and operation of power houses and grids;

(*iii*) flood control;

(*iv*) the prevention of water-logging and reclamation of waterlogged and salted lands;

(*v*) inland navigation; and

(*vi*) the prevention of any ill-effects on public health resulting from the operations of the Authority.

In addition the Authority may act as an agency of the Government of West Pakistan or the Government of Pakistan to exercise technical supervision, and administrative and financial control over any scheme or project entrusted to it in respect of the matters enumerated above.

Indus Basin Replacement Works

In addition to its main assignments in the water and power sectors Wapda was also entrusted with the execution of the gigantic Indus Basin Plan which consists of two storage dams (Mangla on the river Jhelum and Tarbela on the river Indus), eight inter river link canals about 400 miles in length, five river diversion structures including one gated syphon and a set of tubewells and drainage works. In addition, the plan also envisages the remodelling of three link canals and

the existing irrigation system heretofore dependent on the three eastern rivers.

The construction programme is divided into three phases. The first phase includes : Mangla Dam which will also continue through the second phase; three link canals of Trimmu-Sidhnai-Mailsi - Bahawal system; Sidhnai Barrage and Mailsi syphon. The second phase includes besides the remaining part of Mangla Dam, Link Canals of Rasul-Qadirabad-Balloki-Sulemanki system and three barrages at Qadirabad, Rasul and Marala. The third phase comprises Chashma-Jhelum and Taunsa-Panjnad Links, Chashma Barrage and Tarbela Dam.

Progress Achieved

Phase I Works : The completed Phase I link canals and barrages of Trimmu-Sidhnai-Mailsi-Bahawal system were operated satisfactorily till the end of the Kharif season (October of 1965) and were then closed down on account of non-availability of surplus transferable flow supplies in the river at Trimmu. The repairs and maintenance necessitated on account of running the system for the first season are being carried out and it is due for transfer to the Irrigation Department with effect from June, 1966.

Phase II Works : The progress of work on Mangla Dam and other Phase II works was hampered by the out break of war between India and Pakistan as a consequence of the former's sneaking attack on Lahore on September 6, 1965. Certain restrictions had to be imposed which adversely affected the pace of work. Construction had to be confined to daylight hours only due to black-out restrictions, transport and communications became severely restricted, labour, particularly skilled operators became short and supply of the essential construction materials could not be maintained.

At a time when some of the fiercest tank battles were being fought all along the frontiers and it was difficult to forecast future events, Wapda decided to go ahead with the programme of diverting the river Jhelum at Mangla. The bulk-head gates of the tunnels were opened on 14th September and notwithstanding the black-outs and other restrictions the river section was finally closed on the 16th September, one week ahead of schedule.

Phase III Works : Planning and design of Phase III works is well underway. Construction of Taunsa-Panjnad Link started in March, 1966, and is scheduled for completion by the end of 1969. The tenders for Chashma-Jhelum Link and Chashma Barrage have been issued in May, 1966.

Conditions, however, improved considerably after the cease-fire on 23rd September, 1965, and the pace of

all works reached the pre-war level in a surprisingly short time. The contractor of the Mangla Dam who had left the site during the war returned after the cease-fire. By now, the closure dam at Mangla had been raised to the safe height, four months ahead of schedule and the prospects of completion of the dam a year ahead of the contract date are brighter today than ever before. Other on-going works of link canals and barrages are already back to normal and some of the contractors have been successful in making up the lost time. The progress ending June, 1966, is as below :-

Work	Percentage Completion
Mangla Dam	76
Qadirabad Barrage	72
Marala Barrage	27
Rasul Barrage	35
Rasul-Qadirabad Link	56
Qadirabad-Rasul-Balloki Link	70
Balloki-Suleimanki II Link	20

Water Development Projects

In the field of water development, Wapda undertook seven multipurpose irrigation schemes of which three, namely (1) Guddu Barrage, (2) Rawal Dam and (3) Chablat Kas Lift Irrigation Scheme have been completed.

Wapda hopes that as a result of bettef exploitation of water and power resources of West Pakistan, the production of food-grains will increase from 11 million tons at present to 25 million tons by 1975. This is expected to increase the average daily diet of a Pakistani from the present 1800 calories per day to 2300 calories. Progress of work on on-going water schemes is as follows :—

Khanpur Zam : Khanpur Zam, 1310 feet long and 137 feet high, will be built across Haro river near Khanpur in Hazara district with a live storage capacity of 43,736 acre feet and irrigation potential of 113,000 crop acres per year at 150 per cent intensity. The scheme will be completed by 1968.

Gomal Dam : The Dam Multipurpose project envisages construction of 500 feet high dam across Gomal river at Khajuri Kachh in D.I. Khan district. Besides irrigation a culturable commanded area of 115,000 acres, the project will help in controlling the floods and providing power to the extent of 73,000 kw. installed capacity. Work on access road has been completed to the extent of 75 per cent while progress on construction of buildings was about 50 per cent. The project is expected to be completed by 1970.

Karachi Irrigation Project : The Karachi Irrigation Project aims at constructing a 146 feet high and 22,900 feet long earthen dam across the Hub river 30 miles from Karachi. It will have a live storage capacity of 606,000 acres feet to irrigate 84,000 crop acres annually, and will meet the requirements of the population of Karachi for vegetables, fruits, milk etc.

Colony Buildings, Rest House, external water supply and low tension lines to the Colony have all been completed. Work on approach road has more than half been completed. The over-all progress of work on 30th June, 1966, was 9.2 per cent. The project is expected to be completed by June, 1968.

Tanda Dam : Tanda Dam 114 feet high and 2340 feet long, which has almost been completed, will impound waters of Kohat Toi near Kohat. Other components of this project namely, Barrage on Kohat Toi, Inlet and Outlet tunnels have already been completed. The live storage of the reservoir will be 64,800 acre feet sufficient to irrigate 32,500 acres of land. Preliminary works and construction of Camps and roads had been completed.

The Tanda Dam reservoir started receiving water from Kohat Toi river from 30th June, 1966.

Water and Soil Investigation Division

WASID continued investigations for groundwater development and for soil and land classification in the irrigated area of the former Punjab. These investigations formed the basis of development schemes for the utilisation of groundwater for irrigation and measure for the control of waterlogging and salinity. WASID's programme includes test drilling, resistivity surveys, pumping tests. water levels measurements, collection of water samples and their analysis, soil survey and analysis of soil samples.

Soil Surveys : The first and second phase of the Lower Indus Project involving drilling and pumping tests have been completed. In D.G. Khan and Kohat districts 32 per cent and 23 per cent of drilling respectively has been completed. The progress of drilling at Warsak Re-regulating project was 65 per cent, besides installation of 72 per cent of tube-wells. In the Campbellpur area 30 per cent of drilling was completed and 30 per cent of tubewells installed. In Adam Zai and Talish area 17 per cent of drilling was completed and 20 per cent of tubewells installed. In Chaj and Thal Doabs drilling operations were completed 100 per cent.

The purpose of the soil survey is to investigate the soil and land potential areas to help in the formation of irrigation and drainage projects.

In D.I. Khan, out of the total area of 22 lakh acres, 1.63 lakh or 22 per cent of the total area had been surveyed, upto 30th June, 1966.

Research and Publications

Till the end of June, 1966, 46 reports on various aspects of investigations including Hydrology, Geology, Quality of Water, Soil Survey etc; have been published by WASID. Research work on analogy model of Lower Thal remained in progress.

General Activity

These activities relate to investigations of major storage and power projects on the Indus river and its larger tributaries to meet the growing needs of the Main Power Grid System and power projects on the lesser streams outside the Indus Plain for internal development in the basins.

Swat River Development (*Kabul-Swat-Chitral Basin*) : Preliminary work on the schemes for the development of Kabul-Swat-Chitral basin namely, Kalan Dam, Munda Dam, Warsak-Re-regulating Reservoir, Daral, Chitral and Drosh Small Hydel Schemes, is underway and is making satisfactory progress.

Indus River Main Development

Chasma Barrage : Geologic field investigation and mapping of revetment stone quarry sites has been completed.

Kurram River Basin : The reconnaissance report is approaching completion and will be ready for review in draft form in April.

Chitral River Development : This is now part of Kabul-Swat-Chitral Basin Development Plan and progress is reported above.

Other Right Bank Streams

(*a*) *Hub Dam Projects* : The geologic exploration of foundation condition exposed in the bed rock inspection trench along the left embankment alignment is continuing.

(*b*) *Jaglot Small Hydel Scheme* : Review of preliminary reconnaissance report prepared by field office was completed.

(*c*) *Small Hydel Schemes* : Gilgit scheme is anticipated to be commissioned in April, 1966.

(*d*) *Zandra Small Hydel Scheme* : This is a small hydel scheme proposed to supply power to Zandra near Ziarat, about 67 miles Northeast of Quetta. A preliminary report proposing utilization of an existing karez and construction of some new ones for a 50 kw hydel stations has been received from field office. Further information are being collected.

Wapda House

The eleven-storey Wapda House, of which two storeys are below the ground level, is coming up fast on the Mall, Lahore. The height of the building will be 110 feet above the ground-level.

It is also proposed to build a beautiful mosque as part of the building to provide accommodation for at least 300 persons. Work on the construction of the Wapda House commenced in 1963 and the building has almost

been completed. Finishing touches are being given to it and its electrification is in progress. The Wapda House will be ready for occupation by the end of the year 1966.

Machinery Pool Organization

The basic function of the Machinery Pool Organization is to pool under one agency the entire construction equipment in West Pakistan and to make its development and utilization on civil engineering projects economical by improving the efficiency and out-put of individual pieces of equipment.

Besides renting out equipment to various Wapda projects and to the Irrigation Department, MPO also undertakes work on a unit cost basis. During the last quarter of the year under review, MPO completed work on Ghulam Mohammad Barrage, Karachi Irrigation Project and Tanda Dam Project. Progress of work on Larkana-Sheikhupura Drainage Project was 82 per cent, Kot Adu Main Drain 53 per cent, Chaj Doab Drainage Project 87 per cent, Mangla Periphery Road 42 per cent and Khairpur Drainage Project 28 per cent.

Plants Repaired by the Workshops : The repair progress of the workshop has been satisfactory. The total number of plants repaired as at the end of June, 1966, was 1280.

Operational Efficiency : The Machinery Pool Organization maintained the operational efficiency of its major and minor plants during the year 1965-66 at 70. There were 9763 pieces of equipment in the pool on 30th June, 1966, of which 7084 were in operation and available for use.

Waterlogging and Salinity

The control of salinity and waterlogging has engaged the serious attention of Wapda ever since its inception. Over 3370 tubewells have been installed and drainage facilities provided by the Authority till the end of May, 1966.

After having successfully completed the Salinity Control and Reclamation Project No. 1 (Rechna Doab) under which 1796 tubewells were installed to reclaim 1.2 million acres of affected land, Wapda applied itself more vigorously to the accomplishment of the Salinity Control and Reclamation Project No. 2 (Chaj Doab).

Chaj Doab Scheme : Wapda has completed almost half of the 22-lakh acres Chaj Doab Reclamation Project by sinking about 1100 tubewells. The project aims at reclaiming 2.27 million acres between Chenab and Jhelum rivers in the districts of Jhang, Sargodha and Gujrat through installation of 2,500 tubewells, excavation of 415 miles of new drains and remodelling of 300 miles of existing drains. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 333 million. Installation of 301 tubewells (163 in Lalian Scheme and 138 in Mona Scheme) was completed by

June, 1965. As many as 672 tubewells in the Upper Jhelum Sub-Project (which aims at reclaiming 623,000 acres) and 213 tubewells in the Khadir Scheme (170,000 acres to be reclaimed) were constructed by the end of June, 1966.

Lower Thal Scheme: The Scheme estimated to cost Rs. 224.44 million, envisages the installation of 1550 tubewells and 150 miles of drainage channels over an area of 13 lakh acres mainly under the commands of Rangpur and Muzaffargarh canal system. The construction of drainage channels was underway and about 32.53 million cubic feet had been excavated up to March, 1966. As many as 58 tubewells had been drilled, of which 19 were tested and developed by the end of March, 1966.

Upper Rechna Scheme: It covers a gross area of about 2.05 million acres of which 1.8 million acres is culturable. Under this scheme it is proposed to instal 3,273 tubewells at an estimated cost of Rs. 453 million. Feasibility report and loan application were submitted to the Government in July, 1965. The construction of tubewells will start shortly under a barter agreement with the Government of Yugoslavia for the construction of 300 tubewells.

Khairpur Reclamation Scheme: The scheme provides for installation of 568 tubewells, seven pumping stations, and about 621 miles of drains to reclaim culturable commanded area of 318,000 acres in the district of Khairpur at an estimated cost of Rs. 152.86 million. By June, 1966, 463 tubewells had been constructed, returning a completion percentage of 81. The construction of drainage channel was in progress and about 48 per cent of main drains had been excavated.

Larkana-Shikarpur Phase I: The scheme provides for construction of 113 miles of new drains over an area of 578,000 acres in the districts of Larkana, Shikarpur and Sukkur on the Western bank of river Indus at an estimated cost of Rs. 22.78 million. The execution of the project was started in November, 1965. Out of a total excavation of about 120 million cubic feet on 11 drains, the progress achieved was 67 per cent by June, 1966.

Power Development

The completion of Wapda's twelve power projects since its inception has brought about more than five-fold increase from 119,000 kilowatts in 1959 to 652,000 kilowatts in June, 1966—— in the generating capacity of West Pakistan in just over seven years. The number of power consumers rose from 311,585 to 769,982 on 31st March, 1966 and the length of transmission and distribution lines increased from 5,961 circuit miles in 1959 to 28,131 circuit miles in Decem-

ber, 1965. These achievements viewed against the background of the fact that it took the power industry of West Pakistan nearly 40 years to reach an installed generating capacity of 119,000 kilowatts, speaks volumes of the speed, efficiency and vigour which have characterised Wapda's efforts to develop West Pakistan power resources.

Progress During 1965-66: The important developments during the year 1965-66 were the completion of Secondary Transmission and Distribution System, stringing of Second Circuit on Multan-Lyallpur 220 KV Transmission Line, completion of Sukkur Thermal Power Project and an addition of 8,000 kilowatts set at Hyderabad Thermal Station. Besides, a small diesel set of 150 kilowatts at Khuzdar has also been installed during December, 1965.

Working on providing two Transportable Gas Turbines, aggregating 24,000 kilowatts at Lahore, at an estimated cost of Rs. 23.49 million (including foreign exchange component of Rs. 16.32 million) for meeting the peak and urgent demand on Wapda Main Grid System in view of the critical shortage of power during the pre-Mangla period was taken in hand. These turbines are expected to be commissioned shortly. Further additional capacity of 15,000 kilowatts at Hyderabad is also expected to be available shortly. With the commissioning of Lahore Gas Turbine and 15,000 kilowatts extension at Hyderabad, the total installed capacity will be raised from 652 MW in June, 1965, to 698,000 kilowatts by June 1966.

Work continued during these months on the other on-going schemes such as extending the capacity of Sukkur by 25,000 kilowatts and establishing a Natural Gas Power Station at Lyallpur with an installed capacity of 132,000 kilowatts.

Transmission : On transmission side, Second Circuit for 220 KV line from Multan to Lyallpur was strung on the existing double circuit towers in order to provide additional transmission facilities on account of the extended generating capacity at Multan Power Station by 130,000 kw. This additional circuit will enable an increased transfer of power to the extent of 200,000 kw after the works at Multan and Lyallpur step-up and step-down sub-stations are completed. This scheme which is estimated to cost Rs. 24.43 million, will further strengthen the base for agricultural and industrial development of the province.

A loan of 8.2 million has been signed with US AID and the initial work in respect of Northern Transmission Lines has been taken in hand. This transmission scheme provides for the installation of 218 miles of 220 KV lines and 20 miles of 132 KV lines to transmit power to be available from

first three units at Mangla Power Station. Total estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 124.04 million with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 52.36 million.

Distributian: Further extensions are being carried out under the scheme of System Additions, Renewals and Replacements. Further 100,000 service connections will be added during 1965-66 out of which 52,738 have already been connected in the six months ending December, 1965; 2,900 circuit miles of Transmission and Distribution Lines have also been added during six months ending December, 1965.

The rate of accomplishment in the power development during the past five years has been much greater than what was cumulatively achieved during the previous 40 years.

The power stations under construction include Hyderabad Thermal Power Station Extension (23,000) and Sukkur Thermal Power Extension (25,000 kw) and Lyallpur Thermal Power Station (132,000 kw).

A brief account of the progress made on execution of these power schemes is given below :—

Hyderabad Thermal Power Station Extension Scheme: The power demand in Hyderabad area increased to such an extent that the present 20,000 kw. power station is likely to be fully loaded in very near future. The demand, however, exceeded the capacity of the power station and it was decided to extend the power station by another 23,000 kilowatts to cope with the growing demand of power in an area of 70 miles around Hyderabad. Accordingly, Wapda decided to instal two turbosets each of 7,500 capacity and to transfer one 8,000 kw. steam turboset from Shahdara, Lahore. After the completion of the extension scheme, power station would have 43,000 kilowatt capacity.

Electrification of 12 towns and laying of transmission lines in an area within the 70 miles radius of Hyderabad town also forms a part of the extension scheme.

Civil works of the project have been completed. The installation of electrical and mechanical equipment has almost been completed. For stringing transmission lines, foundation work has been nearly completed while the work on erection of towers has been completed to the extent of 95 per cent.

Sukkur Thermal Power Station (Extension) : This extension was envisaged when it was found that the present 25,000 kilowatts power station would not meet the constantly rising demand for power specially when a number of salinity control and Reclamation schemes were coming up in the area around here.

It was, therefore, planned to double

the capacity of the power station to 50,000 kilowatts and Canada has shown willingness to finance the extension scheme also.

This project also provides for two 12,500 kilowatts turbo alternator sets with sui gas as fuel and extension in 66 KV transmission and 11 KV distribution system.

Civil works of the power project have been completed and stringing of transmission lines is in progress. Foundation work on 132 KV Rohri-Dharke Line (63 miles) is in hand and 388 PCC. poles for 66 KV Larkana-Dadu line (69 miles) have been erected. Work on 11 KV lines (240 miles) between various sections of the area is continuing and overall progress is 10 per cent.

Lyallpur Steam Power Station: The object of this project is to cover the shortfall in power that is likely to develop by the end of 1966 due to rapid development of industrial, agricultural and domestic sectors. It comprises of two 66,000 kw Turbo Generating Sets to be fueled with Natural Gas and residual oil as standby. This station is located at Lyallpur on the basis of system analysis of the West Pakistan Grid. Its main objective is to maintain the rate of all round development constant till such time that power from Mangla is made available.

Main floor of the power house has been concreted and completed to the extent of 80 per cent. Foundation of the Cooling Tower No. 1 has been completed while excavation and de-watering on Cooling Tower No. 2 is in progress. Railway track has been laid and consolidated upto Power House building for moving machinery and equipment. Oil Tank No. 1 has been 80 per cent completed while 25 per cent of work on Oil Tank No. 2 has been completed.

This project is scheduled for completion by the end of 1966.

Scrap 2A (Electrification) in Chaj Doab Area: The object of this project is to provide power facilities for electrification of tubewells being installed for reclaiming saline and water-logged area in Upper Jhelum Sub-project of Chaj Doab Region.

Work on this project was started in October, 1964. This project comprises (*a*) 60 miles of 132 KV transmission line from Kharian Grid Station to the proposed Grid Sub-Station near Helen, Busal and Head Faqirian, (*b*) Three 12/16 MVA, 132/11 KV Grid Stations, near Helen, Busal and Head Faqirian, (*c*) One 5 MVA 132/11 KV additional transformer at Gujrat Grid Station, (*d*) 920 miles of 11 KV and 400 KV distribution line and 825 Nos. 11/0, 4 KV pole mounted sub-station and (*e*) 850 service connection to tubewells, It will provide power facilities for electrification of tube-wells being installed for reclaiming

salted and waterlogged areas in Upper Jhelum Sub-Project of Chaj Doab Region.

Route survey of 11 KV lines is in progress and 20 per cent of the work has been completed. The project is due for completion by June, 1967.

Mobile Generating Equipment at Lahore (Shahdara): According to the power market survey of West Pakistan, the maximum demand on the Grid would increase from 467,000 kw in 1965 to 929,000 kw in 1970. The yearly increase would be such that load shedding would be needed in 1966 and to partly make up the short fall, two 13,000 kilowatts each Gas Turbo Generators are being installed at Shahdara which will ultimately be doubled. This will improve the supply position specially in the Lahore areas. The Gas Turbines have been selected which can be also run as synchronous condensers for stablising voltage.

The work on this project was started in July, 1965 and has almost been completed. Except for installation of Gas Turbo Generators work on which has been completed from 75 to 98 per cent, other works have been nearly completed.

Village Electrification Scheme: The village electrification scheme had again to be deferred because the Yugoslavia have not so far agreed to supply AGSR conductors in the required proportion, under a loan finalized with them. However, negotiations are in progress. As many as 152 villages which happened to fall near the existing lines have been electrified from April to December, 1965, under System Addition, Renewals and Replacement Scheme.

Land and Water Development Board

This Department was created in December, 1963, and was entrusted with :—

(1) Administration of the Soil Reclamation Act, 1952 ;

(2) Tubewells and other Water Utilization Schemes, Waterlogging and Land Reclamation Schemes and field drains in areas declared as 'local areas' under the Soil Reclamation Act, 1952.

The Department has under its administrative control a statutory body known as the West Pakistan Land & Water Development Board set up under the provisions of the Soil Reclamation Act, 1952.

West Pakistan Land and Water Development Board

In order to ensure speedy reclamation and improvement of the areas damaged by Thur and Sem, to prevent further damage and to maximise agricultural production, the West Pakistan Land and Water Development Board was constituted with effect from 1-7-1964 under the provisions of Section 4 of the Soil Reclamation Act, 1952, as amended by the West Pakistan Ordinance, No. V of 1964. The constitution of the Board is as under :—

(1) Chief Secretary to Government of West Pakistan ... Chairman

(2) Addl. Chief Secretary to Government of West Pakistan, Planning and Development Department ... Member

(3) Chairman West Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority ... Member

(4) Chairman, West Pakistan Agricultural Development Corporation ... Member

(5) Secretary to Government of West Pakistan, Finance Department... Member

(6) Secretary to Government of West Pakistan, Irrigation and Power Department ... Member

(7) Secretary to Government of West Pakistan, Agriculture Department ... Member

(8) Jt. Secretary to Government of West Pakistan, Co-operation Department ... Member

(9) Secretary to Government of West Pakistan, Basic Democracies, Social Welfare & Local Government Department ... Member

(10) Mr. Abdul Latif Mirza, P.S.E. (1) ... Secretary

The field operations of the Board are carried out by the Project Director. At present there is only one Project in operation with the Board known as the Rechna Doab Salinity Control and Reclamation Project No. I (SCARP-I) comprising 1.2 million acres in the Sheikhupura, Gujranwala, Lyallpur and Jhang Districts.

Salinity Control & Reclamation Project No. I.

The agricultural economy of West Pakistan faces national disaster in the twin menace of Salinity and Waterlogging. To feed the ever increasing population and to raise nutrition level an all out effort must be mounted to save the irrigated lands and also to improve all phases of irrigated agriculture.

West Pakistan has an area of 198.4 million acres, out of which land use data available of some 115.9 million acres show 61 million acres to be fit for cultivation, 39 million acres to be cropped annually to some degree, 33 to be under command of irrigation system, of which upward of 24 million irrigated acres are cropped annually. A survey of the Indus Plain in 1953-54 showed that the following areas were affected by waterlogging and salinity :—

1.	Poorly drained or waterlogged.	11.3 Millions acres.
2.	Severely saline.	4.8 ,, ,,
3.	Areas in which saline patches are common.	11.2 ,, ,,

It is estimated that an area of one lac acres is being lost annually through

the spread of waterlogging and salinity. This gives the problem great urgency and gigantic proportion.

The irrigated tract of Central Rechna Doab, comprising about 12 lac acres was one of the worst affected areas of our irrigated lands. An area of 4.25 lac acres had wholly or partially gone out of cultivation. The crop yield in other area registered a fall due to rising of water-table, accumulation of salt in the soil and shortage of irrigation supplies.

History of Project

It was against this background that the ex-Punjab Government framed a number of schemes to control waterlogging and salinity in this area. Soil Reclamation Board constituted under the Soil Reclamation Act, 1952, developed reclamation techniques and carried out reclamation operations in some areas of Jaranwala, Chuharkana, Pindi Bhattian and Chichoki Mallian. The problem was attacked in a big way when a Project costing about Rs. 9 crores was framed and executed in 1962 for installation of about 1800 tubewells. The problem was tackled not only to eliminate waterlogging but to increase agricultural out-put through increase of irrigation supplies and mass acceptance of improved agricultural practices. Some 200 tubwells already installed in the area varyingly installed from 1954 onwards were integrated with this project and a battery of 2043 tubewells was combined in a single Project called Salinity Control and Reclamation Project No. I.

On first July, 1964, a semi-autonomous body *viz.* : West Pakistan Land and Water Development Board was created in lieu of Soil Reclamation Board and was placed incharge of the entire operations of Irrigation, Agriculture and Co-operative in this area. The Board is headed by the Chief Secretary of the Government of West Pakistan. SCARP I is the pilot Project of the Board.

Objectives

The ultimate objective is to fully eliminate the waterlogging and salinity in the area and to restore the soil to full health so as the agriculture production is doubled in five years time. The intensity of irrigation in the entire area is to be raised to 150 per cent and the water allowance is to be provided at the rate of one cusec for every 150 acres. The magnitude of achievement can be assessed by the fact that the intensity of irrigation was about 77 per cent prior to launching the Project and one cusec of water was spread over 350 acres. This water allowance was too small to leach the soil or to maintain the productivity of soil to modern levels.

Organization

The Project is headed by a Project Director (a senior C.S.P. Officer) and has three operational Wings :—

1) Engineering

It controls the operation and maintenance of tubewells, integrates the pumped supplies with the canal supplies, arranges its distribution and assesses the water charges.

(2) Agriculture

It organizes the extension service, the reclamation operations, demonstrates for mass acceptance the modern cultural practices, arranges for better seeds and helps in insecticide operations.

(3) Co-operative

It provides the credit and marketing facilities and arranges the distribution of fertilizer.

Achievements

(*a*) *Increased irrigation supplies* :—The total number of tubewells installed in the area is 2043. Total pumpage capacity of tubewells is 5827.30 cusecs and authorized discharge of canals in the area is 2600.93 cusecs. The table shows the total additional supply actually made available for each crop since the start of Project (figures in million acre ft.) :—

Year.	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Rabi	0.655	1.197	1.109	1.065
Kharif	1.065	1.400	1.370	1.300
Total	1.720	2.597	2.479	2.365

(*b*) *Areas irrigated* :—The increased irrigation supplies have rapidly added to the area under irrigation. The following table sums up the performance :—

Year.	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Rabi	6,21,736	6,29,432	6,38,763
Kharif	5,08,128	6,00,401	6,15,789
Total	11,29,864	12,29,833	12,54,552
Intensity.	99%	108%	110%

(*c*) *Area reclaimed* :—The total culturable commanded area of Project is 11,40,676 acres, out of which 4,24,717 acres had been wholly or partially affected by waterlogging and salinity. Out of the affected area 2,47,372 acres had been reclaimed todate (October, 1965).

(*d*) *Lowering of Water Table* :—The average depth of groundwater level over the entire Project area is about 19 feet which is about 8′ lower than the average obtaining in pre-operation days. This had completely eliminated the water-logging in the area.

(*e*) *Increase in Yield per Acre* :—There had been a considerable increase in yield per acre after the installation of tubewells in SCARP-I as compared with the yield of pre-project period. The farmer has benefitted himself by 82.6 (32% increase in area and 50.6% increase in yield per acre) over the pre-project income. The percentage increase in respect of various important crops is given in the table below :—

Name of Crop.	Average yield per acre in maunds		Increase in per acre yield over 1959-60	
	1959-60	1964-65	In maunds.	Percentage.
Wheat	8.66	13.77	5.11	59%
Barley	6.15	9.20	3.05	50%
Grams	5.95	8.80	2.85	48%
Rice	10.55	16.50	5.95	56%
Cotton	5.15	7.90	2.75	53%
Sugarcane	26.35	40.10	13.75	52%
Maize	8.85	12.00	3.15	36%

(*f*) *Increase in Production of Major Crops*:—The financial gains of a farmer have nearly doubled during the year 1964-65 as compared with his income of project period. The increase in production crops is obviously due to tubewell operations in SCARP-I which has resulted not only in over-all increase in cultivation and production but also in the value of major crops as may be perused from the table below :—

Name of Crop	Area sown		Production		Value	
	Rabi	Rabi	Rabi	Rabi	Rabi	Rabi
	1959-60	1964-65	1959-60	1964-65	1959-60	1964-65
Wheat	256,478	336,349	2,221,099	4,631,525	35,670,858	68,917,092
Barley	2,098	7,345	12,903	67,574	148,768	716,284
Grams	6,045	32,446	35,968	285,524	531,603	4,154,374
Rabi Total :			2269,970	4,984,623	36,351,229	73,787,750
	Kharif 1960	Kharif 1965	Kharif 1960	Kharif 1965	Kharif 1960	Kharif 1965
Rice	112,592	163,310	1,187,846	2,678,115	12,412,991	31,280,383
Cotton	84,715	87,143	436,282	688,429	10,549,299	18,202,062
Sugarcane	72,116	81,127	1,900,257	3253,193	37,055,012	58,394,814
Maize	60,197	57,997	532,743	695,964	5,540,527	8,803,944
Kharif Total :			4,057,128	7,315,701	65,557,829	116,681,203
Grand Total : Rabi & Kharif.			6,327,098	12,300,324	101,909,058	190,468,953

Agriculture

Pakistan is predominantly an agricultural country more than 80% of its population is directly or indirectly dependent on Agriculture and earns its livelihood by cultivation of land. The country has an agricultural economy and derives most of its national income through production of agricultural commodities which are utilised for human and animal consumption as well as a source of raw material for rapidly growing industry. In the context of world crop production Pakistan is first in jute, third in rice, sixth in cotton and tenth in wheat production.

Pakistan has 234 million acres as its total area out of which 199 million acres are located in West Pakistan Province.

A bird eye view of area utilised in West Pakistan under various sectors is tabulated below :—

Land utilisation in West Pakistan.

		Million Acres
1.	Total area ...	198.7
2.	Net area sown ...	33.4
3.	Current fallows ...	8.0
4.	Total cultivated area ...	41.4
5.	Area under forests ...	3.1
6.	Area not available for cultivation ...	31.8
7.	Other cultivated land excluding current fallows.	24.1
8.	Area not reported ...	98.3

West Pakistan lies in a semi-arid zone, has land of various types with varying climate—altitude, rainfall and sources of irrigation. Agriculture plays a vital role in our economy and social structure for it provides subsistence and livelihood to 77% population, is source of 56% of national

income and contributes 85% of foreign exchange earnings. Besides, it consumes 80% of locally manufactured products, supplies valuable raw material, precious foreign exchange, cheap labour force and sturdy stalwarts to build up formidable defence.

Summarily Agriculture is and will remain the major source of Provincial Government revenues.

In order to keep pace with the advanced countries of the world and meet our requirements for food and raw material, keeping in view the fast growing population, the main industry namely, agriculture should be developed on modern scientific lines so that the rural population may prosper and raise its standard of living.

The Department of Agriculture, West Pakistan, is entrusted with manifold duties which fall under two main headings :—

1. Extension.
2. Research and Education.

Extension is mainly responsible for development of Agriculture on scientific lines. Extension field staff has two fold duties to perform. Functionaries of this Department popularise the improved methods of cultivation, animal production, planting of forests, raising of fish and preservation of wild life and practically demonstrate to enthusiastic participants the modern methods based on scientific research. They also suggest local problems and seek guidance from research for solution. Research and education is mainly responsible for evolution of high yielding improved varieties of cash, food and fodder crops and introduction and propagation of new plants of outstanding merits in various regions, and evolving better and more economical agricultural practices.

The Extension Services collaborate and co-ordinate the activities and achievements of the research wing and impart training to progressive farmers in agronomy, plant protection and horticulture development. Since mechanical cultivation is gaining momentum the Agricultural Engineering Wing has been organised separately to popularise the mechanical methods of cultivation and develop groundwater resources for bringing more area under cultivation. Various activities of the department during the year under report are detailed below :-

A—Plant Protection

		Acres sprayed
(*i*)	Cash crops ...	1,657,052
	Food crops ...	506,048
(*ii*)	Weed control mechanical and removal of stubbles...	1,640,205

(*iii*) Destruction of harmful animals, birds and vermins. 2,109,988

(*iv*) Seed fumigation ... 600,684 maunds

(*v*) Seed treated ... 287,993 maunds

B—Extension activities (Miscl.)

(*a*) No. of demonstration plots laid ...	1,896
(*b*) Demonstration for application of fertilizer ...	322,246
(*c*) Manure pits dug ...	28,130
(*d*) No, of fairs, melas produce and competitions held ...	1,143
(*e*) Film shows arranged	1,579
(*f*) Popular literature distributed ...	205,581
(*g*) Meetings addressed by staff ...	432,291
(*h*) No. of persons attended ...	238,423
(*i*) Distt. Tehsil and Union Council meetings attended ...	42,482
(*j*) Improved furnaces made ...	97
(*k*) Ploughing and produce competitions held ...	280

C—Horticultural activities and developments

Fruits growing is becoming popular amongst the growers due to the efforts of the department. Horticulture yields the highest income per acre to the growers and affords a cherished hobby for well-to-do farmers. The scent, flavour, food contents, vitamins and above all the quality of fruits, freshness and digestibility have tremendously increased their daily consumption. Research has revealed that the climate of the plains is conducive for the growth of citrus, mangoes, dates, guava, banana, papaya, whereas deciduous fruits of outstanding merits can be propagated at higher altitudes. The department has organised a campaign for free distribution of plants of apple, pears, peaches, plums, apricots, almonds and walnuts to growers in hilly areas.

Huge increase in area under gardens can be judged from the fact that from merely one lakh acres at the time of independence the areas has risen to 350,120 acres outstanding varieties of grafted mangoes, citrus, fruits, dates and banana are being rapidly propagated in plains by establishment of nurseries on government land and in private enterprize. As many as 3,71,594 fruit plants of outstanding merits were distributed amongst the deserving growers during the year under report. 15,892 acres of garden were laid out on modern scientific lines with the help of extension field staff. The staff also budded and grafted 9,14,762 plants and inspected 22,465 acres for enhanced water supply.

New fruit plants like pecan avocado, persimon and olive are being imported for propagation through acclamitisation and modified cultural practices. 60,760 rupees were spent on import of these plants from Tunisia, Australia and U.S.A.

In order to popularise fruit products and utilise surplus and non-marketable fruit preservation methods are being practically demonstrated. 3,107 such demonstrations were held during the year under report.

The Research Wing which is mainly responsible for evolution and introduction of new varieties of food, fodder and cash crops has recently revolutionised the food production due to introduction of Mexican varieties of wheat crossed with indigenous varieties. These short statured erect growing, stiff stemmed, disease and pest resistant varieties out yield the indigenous varieties and give amazingly high yields per acre. The food problem will be solved when these varieties are sown on vast areas and the target of 5 million tons will be achieved easily.

Hybrid maize and cotton and sugarcane are also being widely propagated. A new variety Delta pine (American Cotton) is being imported and will be tried at Research Stations. Similarly new varieties of sugarcane are being imported from U.S.A.

Nucleous seed is also being produced at seed farms maintained under research stations and high quality seed is being supplied to progressive growers through the Agricultural Development Corporation.

The Agricultural Engineering Sector, besides repair of tractors, bulldozers, vehicles and attached implements is supplying machines on hire and imparting training to tractor drivers. 93,220 acres of land was levelled with tractors and bulldozers during the year under report; 149,557 cubic yards of bunds erected round the fields; 64,835 acres area ploughed by tractors. 183 tubewells installed; 112 test bores were made; 2172 feet tubewells were drilled; 53 percolation wells were completed by this wing of the department during the year under report. The total footage drilled comes to 359,579 feet.

Agriculture Information

Bureau of Agricultural Information, the information cell of the Agriculture Department is responsible for the dissemination of upto date technical information through mass media like publications, press, radio, etc. It issued 26 issues of the weekly newsletter 'Ziraat Nama' with special numbers published on special occasions like the 'Tree Planting Weeks', 'Flower Show', etc. Four issues of the quarterly 'West Pakistan Journal of Agricultural Research' were also published during the year under review.

Other publications of the Bureau are a book in English, 'Fertilizer Trials on Private Farmers' Fields' and five books in Urdu 'Hamarey Darakht', 'Sabz Khad', 'Mashal-e-Rah' (Third volume), 'Amoor-i-Haiwanat' (two volumes) and 'Zari Hidayat' (Third edition). In addition, printing was got completed of two very useful Urdu books entitled 'Hamarey Phel' and 'Hamarey Maweshi'. Besides, scores of Urdu pamphlets and English bulletins were got printed and widely circulated. The Bureau issued over 250 news items covering activities of various official agencies at work in the Agriculture sector in addition to supplying publicity matter including photographs for bringing out supplements on special occasions. Over 100 articles on different topics pertaining to agriculture sector were also supplied to the rural weeklies and other mofussil papers.

The weekly radio programme comprising seasonal instructions by agriculture experts and interviews of progressive farmers continued from Radio Pakistan, Lahore. During the year under review a new feature 'Farm Forum' has been started. It consists of detailed discussions on individual crops and the experts are made to explain in detail all aspects of a particular crop including precautions to be taken against plant diseases and insects. These discussions are then weekly repeated.

Farm forums are being formed for the first time in the former Punjab area on the pattern of forums functioning in Canada and New Zealand, with the co-operation of the Department of Basic Democracies. Listening groups have been arranged in all Union Councils with the Union Councils Secretaries as their organizers. They collect local farmers at the scheduled hours who listen to the special farming programme. This Farm Forum project has been started in the listening area of the Lahore Radio Station and will be expanded to other areas as well.

Agricultural Development Corporation

The West Pakistan Development Corporation is fundamentally responsible for the introduction of what the Food and Agriculture Commission in its report had desired as the five firsts of agriculture. The five firsts are: better seed, fertilizer, plant protection, better cultivation technique and short and medium term credit.

The WPADC is governed by a Board of Directors comprising the following members:—

Chairman
Member Director Finance
Member Director Field
Chairman Co-operative Development Board (Ex-Officio)

In order to implement the five firsts, the work of the Corporation has been divided into two Wings:—

(*a*) The Field Wing and
(*b*) the Supply Wing.

The Field Wing is under the immediate supervision of Member Director Field while the Supply Wing is under the Chairman. The Field Wing is further divided into various projects with each project area under the charge of a Project Director.

At present West Pakistan Agricultural Development Corporation is working in the five project areas. They are: Ghulam Muhammad Barrage, Guddu Barrage, Thal, Taunsa Barrage, Soan Valley Land Improvement and Small Dams projects.

GHULAM MUHAMMAD BARRAGE

Colonization

In the Project areas the Agricultural Development Corporation helps in colonization of the new area by providing basic essential facilities to the

settlers. The total command area in GM Barrage is 2.8 million acres of which 1.65 million acres is state owned land and the rest is privately owned. About 1.24 million acres of state owned land has so far been disposed of to settlers/farmers of the various districts of West Pakistan.

Irrigation

Out of 2739 miles of main canals and branches, distributaries and minors, 2061 miles have been constructed so far. The area released for irrigation uptil now is 2.3 million acres.

Drainage

In order to check waterlogging and salinity in the area, West Pakistan Agricultural Development Corporation has prepared a surface drainage scheme at a cost of Rs. 15.24 crores. It provides surface drainage facilities for about 23 lac acres of land. The whole system extends over a length of 1,407 miles of drains and involves 1,400 crores cft of earth work. Uptil now 587 miles of surface drainage benefitting an area of 7 lac acres has been excavated. The whole scheme will take another 5 years to complete.

Chaks and Mandis

Wherever a new tract is released for irrigation and land disposed off to settlers, the ADC staff moves in and sets up full fledged mandi-towns and chaks. In G.M. Barrage area now 222 chaks and 3 mandi-towns have been established.

Agricultural Extension

At the moment GMB Project area can boast of 2 such farms where hundreds of farmers have been given instructions in the use of better seeds, agricultural implements, fertilizers and green manuring. This service has played a very important role in improving the economic condition and standard of living of the farmers by enabling them to get maximum production and cash return and has simultaneously helped Government in increasing food production of the country.

Research Sub-Stations

There being no data of research available for the suitable variety of crops for G.M. Barrage area, their cultural practices, and water requirements, two 2nd grade Research Sub-Stations have been functioning in the area to evolve variety of crops suited to the soil and climatic conditions there. The one is functioning at Thatta for research work on dry crops and the other at Dadharko for paddy crops.

Agricultural Engineering Extension Service

Under this scheme ADC provides repairing and other facilities of tractors to land-owners of the area. For this purpose a few workshops are maintained in the area under qualified personnels. So far 233 tractors have been repaired under the scheme.

Forestry

The scheme aims at afforesting 60,000 acres with the objective of producing timber, firewood and other forest products for meeting the Agricultural and Industrial requirements of the country. So far 15,588 acres of new forests have been planted.

Animal Husbandry

10 Veterinary hospitals are proposed to be built. At present 6 hospitals and one mobile dispensary are functioning in addition to 8 dispensaries transferred from Government and 3 dispensaries opened at Union Council level.

Co-operative Societies

The total number of these Societies in GM Barrage area at present is 175 which include service, Housing, Credit, Marketing and Farming Societies.

Fisheries

To ease the food situation of the settlers 2000 acres of water areas have been developed for fish production. In addition to this 50 Sqr. miles of water area of Kalri Lake has also been developed for fish production.

Kalri Lake

Kalri Lake is being developed as tourist resort. 6 huts and a boat club have been constructed at Hilaya Point and the same are rented out to tourists. A hotel has also been constructed to provide facilities to the visitors/tourists and is functioning.

GUDDU BARRAGE PROJECT

It has a gross command area of 32 lac acres in the districts of Jacobabad, Sukkur, Kachhi and Sibi, in both phases.

Mechanization

WPADC has already imported 90 Zadrugar tractors from Yugoslavia. These tractors will be sold to the farmers on "no profit no loss" basis. Another 100 tractors will be imported during the current year. WPADC would very soon install tractor assembly plant near Sukkur in collaboration with Yugoslavian Government. The plant will go into production by 1967.

Farmers Training Centres

Six Centres under ADC have already been established. These centres demonstrate good farming practices and educate the farmers in better farm management. The farmers are given practical training in cultural practices of different crops, plant protection measures, techniques of fertilizer use, soil reclamation and management, irrigation practices and the use of good quality seed horticulture, field forestry etc.

Another important feature of these Centres is that all services are available at the Centre through the Union Agent. Hundred per cent farmers are contacted by the Field Assistants.

They are not only advised about the improved practices in agriculture but all services are available to them.

Animal Husbandry

To provide veterinary service to the live-stock in the project area, a scheme for providing veterinary aid and animal husbandry service at a cost of Rs. 6.05 lac is under implementation.

Co-operatives

Co-operative societies of various types *i.e.* agricultural credit, marketing, farming, housing, etc. are functioning in the area. At present the total number of societies functioning is 13.

Forestry

The Guddu Barrage zone afforestation scheme covers over 60,000 acres. An area of 2202 acres has been planted so far.

THAL PROJECT

Under colonization operations an area of 11.32 lac acres both of TDA and state land has been colonized under various schemes. Six Mandi towns at Jauharabad, Qaidabad, Liaqatabad, Kullurkot, Bhakkar and Leiah have been constructed while work on another at Sarai Mohajir is in progress. These mandi towns are fully equipped with all modern amenities of life like schools, post offices, banks, hospitals, playgrounds etc., Besides, over a thousand chaks have been set up all over the Thal. In these chaks an estimated number of 30,000 families have been settled, whereas an equal number of families have started living in the new mandi towns established by TDA. To settle the war displaced persons 942 'kacha' houses have been completed at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.00 lac.

Agriculture

Before the advent of canal irrigation, the scanty rainfall in the Thal permitted the use of land for subsistent farming only. Only one crop of gram was possible during the year. After the water started flowing in the Thal canal, agricultural operations were taken in hand for intensifying the modern and scientific techniques of agriculture under the irrigated conditions. Thus the agriculture in Thal is no longer a gamble in rain. Fruit culture has also been given full attention with the result that more than 7,000 acres are exclusively put under fruit gardens. Some experiments on sugar beat, Jute and flax etc., for their suitability in this area have been conducted with encouraging results. Sprinkler Irrigation method was evolved at Sarai Mohajir which has proved a success.

At present the following institutions are being maintained :—

(*i*) Fruit gardens	... 10
(*ii*) Agriculture extension centres	... 22
(*iii*) Fruit Nurseries	... 3

(iv) Other farms like demonstration, experiments, arboriculture etc. ... 15

Animal Husbandry

Livestock development plays an important role in agricutural economy. Accordingly a Livestock Development and Research Farm has been set up at Rakh Ghulaman. For efficient and economical working this farm is divided into 8 sections such as cattle, agriculture, mechanical, dairy factory, poultry etc.

An Agricultural Technical Institute has been established with the purpose of imparting training to the sons and wards of the agriculturists in farm management, poultry, dairy and mechanical cultivation. The trainees get 1/3 of the agricultural produce in lieu of the labour they put in, which helps them to meet the recurring expenditure. The Agricultural University, Lyallpur, extends all possible helps and co-operation in prescribing the courses and conducting the examinations.

Supporting Services

Some essential services such as education and medical facilities to the new colonists were closely bound with the success of colonization. Therefore, the T.D.A. had to take in hand such beneficiary departments for the betterment of the settlers. 5 high, 6 middle and 124 primary (122 transferred to the District Education Committees) were opened. As regards health services, 5 hospitals, 33 dispensaries, 6 health centres and 3 mobile dispensaries are functioning. Furthermore, TDA is running 5 training-cum-production cottage industry centres. In these centres the peasants are being provided the opportunities of training and employment during their free time at their disposal. The principle of "earning while learning" is underlying motto on which these are functioning. The work of opening farmer's service centre at Rakh Khisore is in hand.

During the current year the TDA has taken in hand certain new schemes recently approved for inclusion in the 3rd Five Year Plan. This has extended the life of the TDA and infused new blood in its developmental activities. The schemes are as under:—

Thal Tubewell Scheme

In order to check waterlogging and salinity, 100 tubewells are to be installed in Leiah and Harnoli Circles at a cost of Rs. 29.30 lakh. The scheme when completed, would benefit 1.17 lakh acres. The Government has granted for the implementation of this scheme.

Colonization and Development of Great Thal

The scheme envisages to develop and colonize an area of one lakh acres lying outside irrigation limits during the 3rd Plan period. It would

cost Rs. 163.50 lakhs which includes the expenditure on the replacement of agricultural machinery, provision of 2 mandi towns, setting up of 3 agricultural farms and introduction of agricultural extension and veterinary services for the benefit of colonists in the area.

Construction of Roads in Greater Thal

Since a large area in Greater Thal is also to be developed and colonized by the TDA, the need for a net work of roads is obvious. According to the surveys made by the TDA, about 100 miles length roads are to be constructed at a cost of Rs. 106.21 lakhs during the 3rd Plan period.

Scheme for Katcha Land Jute Farms

A Jute Farm is to be established in the riverain tracts along the Indus under the TDA with a view to introducing new crops such as jute and sugarcane. The scheme would cost Rs. 3.53 lakhs for a 100 acres farm.

It is thus evident that simultaneously with the current activities the Authority has embarked on new ventures. This will increase food production in the country.

Rakh Ghulaman

Other new schemes under consideration are :—

1. Flax cultivator.
2. Cold Storage.
3. Improvement of Dairy Factory of C.L.F. at Ghulaman.
4. **Taunsa Project.**

Area = 52,000 acres.
Cost = Rs. 95 lakh.
Period = 3rd Plan.

On-Going Scheme

The Scheme proposes to develop an area of 2.50 lakh acres which is left undeveloped during the 3rd Plan period. The irrigation water is available for this area and it requires levelling.

Cost of the scheme...Rs.1182.00 lacs.
Budget allocation
for 1965-66 ...Rs.45.00 lacs.

NEW SCHEMES FOR THAL

Tubewell Scheme

To combat salinity and water-logging in Leiah and Harnoli areas 100 tubewells are to be installed. An area of 1.17 lac acres which has been badly affected by salinity and water-logging will be reclaimed.

Cost of the scheme ...Rs. 29.30 lakh

Budget allocation for
1965-66 ...Rs. 8.00 lakh

'Katcha Land' Jute Farms

Two Jute Farms, one at Darya Khan and the other at Leiah are proposed to be established. Each Farm will cover an area of 100 acres of 'Katcha Land' in riverain land.

Cost of the scheme :...Rs. 6.33 lakh

Budget allocation for
1965-66 ...Rs. 0.45 lakh

NEW SCHEME FOR GREATER THAL

Development of Greater Thal

The scheme envisages to develop an area of one lakh acres of Government Rakhs during the 3rd Plan period. The area where the scheme is proposed to be launched has already been disposed of under tubewell/well sinking scheme and requires bulldozer treatment. The scheme also provides for the colonization of settlers agriculture extension, Veterinary Service and Agricultural Farms.

Cost of the scheme ...Rs. 163.50 lakhs

Budget allocation for
1965-66 ..Rs. 35.00 lakhs

Mechanized Agricultural Farm

It is proposed to establish an agricultural farm at Dullewala, covering an area of 1000 acres. At this farm all mechanized means such as tractors, sprinkler irrigation and tubewells will be applied.

Cost of the scheme ...Rs. 21.24 lakh

Development of Kacha Land

Under this scheme an area of 1.65 lakh acres of riverain tract of River Indus is to be reclaimed and levelled. Lift irrigation through 'Peter Pumps' is also proposed in the scheme.

Cost of the scheme ...Rs. 59.88 lakhs

Flax Cultivation and Processing Unit

It is proposed to establish a farm of 1000 acres where Flax cultivation will be practised. It is also proposed to install a Unit for Flax processing.

Cost of the scheme ...Rs. 10.04 lakh

Roads Programme

Link roads connecting the Rakhs of Hyderabad, Mankera and Dhingana in Greater Thal, covering a length of about 100 miles are proposed to be constructed. These roads will open up the area for Greater Thal.

Cost of the scheme...Rs. 106.21 lakhs.

TAUNSA BARRAGE PROJECT

For speedy development the area under the command of Taunsa Barrage was declared as a Project area of A.D.C. in January, 1965. The Chairman, T.D.A. has been entrusted with the responsibility of Project Director as an additional charge.

Taunsa Barrage commands an area of 17.72 lac acres out of which 14.22 lac acres is culturable command area. The main head-works of Taunsa Barrage was completed in 1958, at an estimated cost of Rs. 20.75 crores. It feeds two canals namely Muzaffargarh canal on the left bank and D.G. Khan canal on the right bank. The revised

Taunsa Barrage Project with extension of Dajal and Kadra canals involves a cost of Rs. 2451.35 lacs. A scheme envisaging development of 52,000 acres of State waste land and colonization of 4.94 lac acres of land in this Project has been approved by the Provincial Government.

So far as progress is concerned, Muzaffargarh canal has since been completed and is running satisfactorily. D.G. Khan canal has also been completed and the work on Dajal branch is in progress.

SOAN VALLEY LAND IMPROVEMENT PROJECT, TALAGANG

Rains are often the blessings of the Almighty, but sometimes those prove destructive to man's property and plans. Soan Valley is a standing testimony to the destructive nature of the rains. Rainfall of high intensity causes serious erosion and reduces cultivated area by gully formation. Furthermore, sheet erosion depletes the soil of its fertility. It has been estimated that one out of every three acres of fertile cultivated land has been eroded and its production potentiality lowered badly in the Soan Valley area. Soan Valley Land Improvement Project initiated by West Pakistan Agricultural Development Corporation, consists of vast development programme extending over about 3.4 million acres. It includes the following areas :—

(*a*) Gujar Khan Tehsil, District Rawalpindi.

(*b*) Chakwal Tehsil, District Jhelum.

(*c*) Pindi Gheb Tehsil, District Campbellpur.

(*d*) Fatehjang Tehsil, District Campbellpur.

(*e*) Talagang Tehsil, District Campbellpur.

(*f*) Rawalpindi Tehsil, upto Railway line in Rawalpindi District.

(*g*) Nowshera Police Station, District Sargodha.

(*h*) Chakrala Police Station, District Mianwali.

The scheme aims at improvement of the land by mechanical means, construction of Small Dams, about 200 check dams and provision of lift irrigation for up-land, introduction of improved crops and agricultural practices and conservation of soil and water. To date about 14,000 acres of brand new land have been made fit for cultivation and put under plough. The productivity of another 64,000 acres of land has also been appreciably improved. More attention is paid to reclaim the land and stop the soil erosion through Ghandi making and providing pucca spill-ways. Ultimately the Project would bring 3,00,000 acres of brand new land under cultivation and generally improve the productivity of another 22,00,000 acres.

SMALL DAMS

The Small Dams Organization set up in December, 1960 was attached to the ADC two years later. The President of Pakistan and the Governor of West Pakistan some years ago ordered that small dams should be constructed in the submountaneous tracts of the country where no other source of irrigation exists except rains. Small dams are calculated to bring irrigation within reach of hitherto unirrigated submountaneous areas in the districts of Rawalpindi, Campbellpur, Mianwali, Kohat, Bannu, D. I. Khan, Jhelum, Peshawar, Quetta and Kalat. These dams are expected to result in marked improvement in the general well-being and prosperity of people living within their command. They are also expected to reduce the damage caused by seasonal floods and raise the water table in the rocky and hilly tracts thus minimising the table of soil erosion which has been a persistent threat to the agricultural well-being of the area. They will also add much to the scenic beauty of the local surroundings and become favourite spots for holiday makers.

In all 340 sites are tentatively chosen for building such dams out of which 200 have been found prospective which are now being considered in detail. The start was a bit slow but by now, 9 dams have been constructed and six more are under construction. The organizational set up is now complete to build nine dams a year. The 9 dams constructed so far are : Misriot, Sipiala, Tanaza, Gurabh, Kahl, Bango, Miana Ziarat, Mansehra and Bajwala.

They will irrigate an area of 8,400 acres. Their total cost has been Rs. 32,80,000 only which works out to providing assured perennial supply of irrigation water at a modest cost of Rs. 390 per acre. This low expenditure rate has been made possible by careful planning, strict supervision and judicious use of indigenous material and talent.

PROGRESS OF WORK ON THE DAMS

Mang Dam Scheme

This Dam is situated near Mang village in Hazara District some 7 miles south of Haripur on main Haripur-Khanpur road. The scheme had to be re-revised due to the changes in the design of the diversion bund and surface treatment and is estimated to cost Rs. 6.40 lacs. The scheme has been submitted to the Working Development Party. The upto date expenditure incurred on the scheme is Rs. 4.41 lacs excluding establishment charges. This Dam is essentially an experimental Dam to study the affection of formation of natural silt blanket to seal off the faulty foundation thereby eliminating costly grouting. Accordingly it had to be constructed in three phases, the final phase of which is to be during this year.

Dungi Dam Scheme

This Dam is under construction at Huchhari Nullah 3 miles north of Gujar Khan in District Rawalpindi. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 11.2 lacs and comprises a concrete dam 52 feet high above normal ground level.

The upto date expenditure booked on the scheme is Rs. 3.91 lacs excluding establishment charges. The budget allotment for the scheme during the current financial year is Rs. 5.5 lacs.

Dhurnal Dam Scheme

This Dam is situated in Campbellpur District on Nikki nullah 30 miles from Talagang. The work on this scheme was started in September, 1965 by Soan Valley Land Improvement Project and the earth work on the main Dam has been completed except for the top 3 feet. The estimated cost is Rs. 17.02 lacs and is proposed to provide irrigation for 1000 acres of C.C.A. with an annual irrigation of 650 acres. The upto date expenditure on the scheme is Rs. 5.71 lacs excluding establishment charges.

Ratti Kassi Dam Scheme

This Dam is under construction of Nurpur Kas near Ratti Kassi village about 25 miles from Fatehjang town in Campbellpur District. The scheme will provide irrigation facilities for 2000 acres of C.C.A. and is estimated to cost Rs. 6.64 lacs. The foundation work at this dam site has been completed recently in June, 1966 and the work on the superstructure of the Dam has been started.

Chichali Dam Scheme

This Dam is situated in Mianwali District about 15 miles West of Kalabagh town in the famous Chichali Pass. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 24 lacs and will provide irrigation to 10,540 acres of C.C.A.

Sites for which Schemes are drawn up

Apart from the above schemes under construction the schemes for the following sites have been drawn up and are to be submitted to the Planning and Development Department for necessary approval :—

Name of Dam	District	Approx. cost in lacs	Approx. Area to receive benefit	Approx. cost per acre of C.C.A.	Funds that can be utilized in 1966-67 if permission given by October, 1966
Shahpur	Campbellpur	48.90	4,308	1,131/-	8.0 lacs
Dhok Tahilan	Jhelum	9.50	930	1019/-	
Dotal Kas	Campbellpur	48.50	13,300	364/-	
Kandar	Kohat	18.50	3,000	595/-	
Gabhir	Campbellpur Mianwali	35.00 (Very approximate)			

The above projects can be taken in hand as soon as funds can be made available.

Investigation of sites in Northern Areas

In addition to the above the following sites have been provisionally selected as being feasible on which detailed investigations are necessary for framing the scheme. A sum of Rs. 3 lacs has been approved for investigation for these dam sites during the current financial year.

Investigations of sites in Southern Areas

Apart from this a further sum of Rs. 2 lacs has been provided for investigation of dam sites in Southern areas for which a P.C. II proforma has been framed and forwarded to Director, Planning and Evaluation for clearance from the Development Working party.

Some of the feasible dam sites reconsidered so far are as follows :—

Site	District	Area likely to benefit	Type of Dam	Guess estimate in lacs.
				Rs.
Rotass	Jhelum		Rock-fill	over 50.0
Mirjal	Campbellpur		Concrete/Earth fill ...	10.0
Qibla Bandi	Hazara		Masonary ...	8.0
Pipliali	Hazara		Pick-Up-Weir ...	2.0
Katha Misral	Sargodha		Masonry/Rock fill ...	about 50.0
Sodhi Jaiwali	Sargodha		Concrete ...	10.0
Channi Bar	Campbellpur		Concrete/fill ...	7.0
Gudelian	Hazara		Site not seen yet ...	
Charrat	Campbellpur		Earth fill/concrete ...	5.10
Domeli	Jhelum		Concrete ...	10.0

Supply Wing

Supply Wing of West Pakistan Agricultural Development Corporation deals with onerous task of procurement and distribution of agricultural commodities to the Farming Community in West Pakistan. So far this Wing is dealing in procurement and distribution of "High Quality Seeds of Improved Varieties of Crops", "Fertilizers" and "Improved Agricultural Implements".

Fertilizers

Almost half a million ton of fertilizers have been distributed by ADC during the past five years. Next year plans are in hand to distribute 10 lac tons of fertilizers in the province both through Rural Supply Co-operative Corporation and West Pakistan Agricultural Development Corporation Sale Depots.

Seeds

The quantities of improved seeds sold by West Pakistan Agricultural Development Corporation during past 5 years through its Sale Depots and Seed Agents is over 33 lac maunds.

Implements

The number of improved agricultural implements sold by West Pakistan Agricultural Development Corporation uptil now are about 10,000 only.

SEED FARMS

Seed Cultivation

The Supply Wing manages 25 seed farms, 8 in the Project Areas and 17 in the outside of Project Areas where seeds of better variety of major crops like wheat, cotton, rice, hybrid, maize, gram are cultivated and multiplied. Later, they are tested for quality, cleaned, bagged and distributed on the basis of cash sales to the farmers throughout West Pakistan.

Seed Testing Laboratories

At present, 6 seed testing laboratories are functioning under ADC's control. They are in Lahore, Sargodha, Montgomery, Multan, Hyderabad and Rahimyar Khan. Seventh laboratory is going to be established in Sukkur.

FERTILIZERS

Chemical Fertilizers

About 4,50,000 tons of chemical fertilizers were distributed last year. Next year in 1966-67 about 10,00,000 tons of fertilizers are to be distributed through co-operative service societies in the Union Councils and Corporation's own Sales Depots and authorized agents.

Mechanization

Heavy earth-moving machinery including tractors, bulldozers, scrappers etc., earlier imported from Russia and Poland, is hired out to the farmers

and cultivators for development of their land.

Efforts are also well in advance in the direction of developing, producing, marketing and sale of improved agricultural implements. WPADC has already imported 90 Zadrugar tractors from Yugoslavia.

WPADC would very soon install a tractor assembly plant near Sukkur in collaboration with Yugoslavian Government. The Plant will go into production by 1967.

Livestock Farms

The establishment of the following livestock farms aims at centralization, preservation and scientific breeding of cattle and the production of wholesome milk for sale to the public.

Red Sindhi Cattle

Red Sindhi Cattle Breeding Farm at Tando Muhammad Khan, GM Barrage covers an area of 4,452 acres. The number of animals held in the farm are 336.

Bhaghanari Cattle-cum-Blochi

At the Bhaghanari Cattle-cum-Blochi Sheep Farm at Usta Muhammad Khan in Guddu Barrage, the strength of the animals held in the farm is 252.

Kundi Buffaloes

The development and research farm for Kundi Buffaloes at Rohri aims at up-grading the quality of buffaloes of this breed in their milk production in the area. Animals held in the farms are 117.

Dhanni Cattle-cum-Hissar Dale Sheep

The livestock development and research farm for Dhani Cattle-cum-Hissar Dale Sheep at Kheri Murat envisages development and scientific breeding of light draught animals *eg*., Dhani Cattle and also the Hissar Dale Sheep in their home tract. The strength of the herd flock on the farm is 413.

Forests

Forests are among the best of God's gift to man. Their appeal is universal. Apart from being useful source of timber, fuel and fodder their advantage in the protection of watershed, utility as shelter-belts and role of land conservation have been recognised all over the world.

At present total area under the control of the Forest Department is 1,82,16,138 acres which is about 9.1% of the land area. All this forest land is, however, by no means productive. It includes poorly stocked forests, barren hills and undeveloped range lands. The percentage of productive forests is only 3.5. There is acute shortage of timber and firewood and nearly famine conditions are being experienced. Valuable foreign exchange is being spent on the import of thousands of cubic feet of constructional timber.

The only solution to the problem is to bring additional areas under the forest and to intensify the management of the existing forests. To achieve this objective Forest Department remained busy in extending the areas of the irrigated plantations, planting in the hills and foot-hills, planting of suitable species along the roads, canals and rail side. Regeneration operations have been carried out in the foot-hills, as well as the hill forests. The existing forests have been managed on the basis of sustained yield of silvicultural requirements. Special attention has been paid to range lands for their further development. Experiments to find out suitable tree species for waterlogged and saline areas and dry afforestations were successfully carried out. Commercial fertilizers which so far have been used only for agricultural crops have been used to accelerate the growth of the tree species also.

Total expenditure on the activities was Rs. 2,77,25,382 againts which re-

venue of Rs. 3,69,28,890 was realized giving a surplus of Rs. 92,03,508. If the price (Rs. 26,27,599) of forest produce given free of cost is included in it the net revenue realized comes to Rs. 1,18,31,106. The department was able to produce 71,28,653 Cft. of timber from miscellaneous species and 3,71,94,859 Cft. of fuelwood from hill forests, scrub and irrigated plantations. Revenue of about one crore rupees was realized by the sale of resin, mazri, ephedra, grazing permits, grass cutting and other minor forest produce. Resin extraction reached an all time high during the year and 2,04,506 maunds of this important turpentine and resin yielding minor forest produce were collected. Against the target of 42,000 maunds of Ephedra, 62,705 maunds of this useful drug were produced.

Tree plantation weeks were celebrated as usual in the months of February and August. Millions of plants and cuttings were distributed to the public free of cost for planting in their fields, gardens and compounds etc. Free distribution was also done to the hospitals, schools and other departments. Well spread out forest nurseries over hundreds of acres were raised. These nurseries are valuable source of planting stock for use by the Forest Department and private organizations.

Afforestation programme under the normal activities and financial allocation of the department is not enough to make up the poor heritage of forest resources. A number of development schemes were, therefore, prepared and put into operations. The advent of 3rd Five Year Plan has opened further horizons for the development of the forestry and range management in the country. An allocation of Rs. 217.33 million has been agreed to. Afforestation part covers planting of thousands of acres in irrigated plantations, riverain lands and waste lands (2.5 lac acres) and 16,210 miles of roads and canal side. To meet the increasing pace of industrialisation timber extraction is to be accelerated specially from the virgin forests in the north. To bring the hitherto unsurveyed forests under proper management, aerial inventories of about 4,000 square miles of coniferous forests in the far flung areas in the northern region are being prepared. The aerial inventories will give us pictorial survey of our resources in that part of the country. The work is in full swing.

Watershed management and range management have been given special consideration with a total allocation of about 39.5 million rupees. Research in silviculture and utilization is being intensified. Systemetic collection of reliable forestry data regarding consumption and production of forests products has been started. In order to meet the requirements of technical personnel the existing training and

education facilities have been expanded. The demonstration area opened in West Pakistan during 2nd Five Year Plan for showing various soil conservation measures and practices are carrying out soil work on operational scale over an area of about 2.5 million acres allocated in the districts of Gujrat, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Campbellpur, Mianwali and Sargodha.

As the Department has embarked upon an ambitions programme of afforestation in the country, it will require devotion to duty and indomitable will to work on the part of the foresters and full co-operation from our public to achieve the planned targets. This, of course, is quite difficult but not impossible.

Animal Husbandry

A brief description of the activities in various fields enumerated above is detailed below :—

Livestock breeding

Livestock breeding work continued to have its due importance during this year. Under this programme, 4 cattle breeding farms and 2 sheep breeding farms of the Department continued to provide better livestock and sheep to the public through various agencies for up-grading the indigenous livestock.

The livestock breeding activities have been supplemented by continuation of the scheme for Maintenance of Breeding Bulls on Subsidy in West Pakistan. Under the scheme 591 good quality breeding bulls of various breeds were maintained in remote areas all over West Pakistan on a subsidy of Rs. 30/- p.m. each.

During the year the bulls under the above scheme have covered 62,174 female cows and are, therefore, contributing towards steady improvement in livestock progeny.

In order to economise the breeding expenditure and effect quicker results in up-grading of livestock, A.I. (Artificial Insemination) technique has been introduced. Eight A.I. centres have been provided in the Lahore Region which will soon start functioning.

The old A.I. Centres in Quetta, Hyderabad, Chakwal, Sargodha, Multan and Lahore are already in operation and contributing towards livestock development in the areas.

A Research Institute at Bahadurnagar is being established to provide very useful data in economical livestock production and up-grading of indigenous stock. The following projects were under study during the year :—

Sheep & Goat Breeding

Work of improving the breeds of sheep and goats for better wool, mutton and milk production continued at various Government Farms and the results achieved have so far been very encouraging. At present the work of cross breeding of Angora Goat with local breeds of goats, Awasi sheep with Kachi local breed is being continued.

Sheep breeds like Rambouillet, Hissar dale, Lohi, Kachhi, Awasi and Karakul flocks in addition to Lohi, Awasi, Kachhi Awasi and Kacchi Karakul crosses were maintained during the period under report. The average flock strength of different breeds on 30-6-66 was as under :—

Class of Animals	Lohi.	Kachi.	Awasi.	Karakul	Karakul and Lohi	Awasi and Lohi	Kacchi and Awasi	At Qadirabad	At Jaba Rambouillet
Rams	2	1	10	1	...	...	...	5	5
Ewes	167	74	49	10	...	...	...	54	111
Male Young Stock.	79	23	22	7	2	13	17	58	18
Female Young Stock.	132	21	17	5	3	15	20	43	42
Total	380	119	98	30	5	28	37	160	176

The flocks of imported and Pakistan born Angora cross breed progeny and local hairy goats were maintained at Khariwala for the introduction of Mohair Industry in Pakistan. The flock strength at the end of the year under report was as under :—

Class of Animals	Angora	Hairy goats	XI	XII
Bullies	28	...	7	7
Male Young Stock	35	...	108	27
Female Young Stock	39	...	181	26
Does	75	363	35	...
Total :	177	363	331	60

The herd strength of cattle and buffaloe at the end of the year under report at various Government Farms was as under :—

Name of the Farm	Breeds of A.H. maintained	Number of Animals on the 30th June, 1966								
		Cows	Bulls.	Young Stock		Buffaloes	Buffaloe Bulls	Young Stock	
				M.	F.			M.	F.
Livestock Experiment Station, Bahadurnagar.	Sahiwal	413	6	100	426	...	...	...	...
Livestock Experiment Station, Qadirabad.	Buffaloes	...	...	...	...	171	4	52	171
Livestock Experiment Station, Nabirsar Road.	Thari	218	3	413	214	...	...	...	...
Livestock Experiment Station, Karachi.	Red Sindhi.	105	4	61	109	...	...	...	...

Grantee Farms

Apart from the Government Livestock Farms there are 3 Grantee Farms continuing from the last year and a new Grantee Farm has been established during the year 1965-66. These are as under :—

(1) Jahangirabad Cattle Breeding Farm (Multan Distt.)

(2) Allahdad Cattle Breeding Farm (Multan Distt.)

(3) Shergarh Cattle Breeding Farm (Montgomery Distt.)

(4) Thari Cattle Farm, Nabirsar Road (New).

The strength of the cattle at the end of the year under report in their Grantee Farms was as under :—

	Shergarh	Jahangirabad.	Allahdad.	
Bulls	15	8	3	1
Cows	413	362	120	39
M. Young Stock.	181	90	33	8
F. Young Stock.	214	359	105	39
Total :	823	819	261	87

Land Reform Farms

The number of these farms remained the same *i.e.*, 9. The sanctioned strength of Livestock (Cattle, Buffaloes and Sheep) were continued to be maintained at each of these farms.

Land Grants

The scheme for grant of lands for the maintenance of good livestock continued its operation during this year. So far 53 land grants in the districts of Sargodha, Jhang, Lyallpur, Montgomery, Multan, Bahawalpur and Jhelum have been made and the farmers have been provided facilities in the form of tube-well material and electricity. The progress of work as regards development of land grants is not very encouraging. However, efforts are being made to improve the conditions.

Poultry Breeding

Importance and urgency of the Poultry Breeding has always been actually felt but unfortunately no headway could be made in the past on account of certain deterrent factors like disease incidence, non-availability of cheap food, poor performance of imported birds under our climatic conditions, lack of scientific knowledge in the breeders and shortage of good type of birds in the country. During the year methods have been adopted for controlling poultry diseases and a noteworthy success has been achieved. Regular vaccination against deadly diseases has been carried out systematically and periodically. The impact of this venture has been felt and now private Poultry Breeding Farms are coming up specially in Broiler Industry.

Broiler industry is gaining popularity and number of Broiler Houses have been established in Private Sector. The following two breeds of Poultry imported in this country have thrived well under our climatic conditions:—

1. Nick Chicks,
2. Shavers.

Government Poultry Farms established in West Pakistan are issuing large number of birds and eggs to the public yet these farms cannot cater for the entire requirements. Therefore, private enterprise is the only solution.

Disease Control

Deadly diseases of Livestock have been claiming a heavy toll of the livestock throughout the Province. Animal Husbandry Department continued its efforts in controlling and eradication of diseases through their field staff employed in the veterinary hospitals and dispensaries.

The Stock Assistants employed in the scheme for provision of Stock Assistants at Union Councils level continued to prove their usefulness by providing Veterinary aid at the door of the farmers. So far 1500 Union Councils have been catered for. In the Third Five Year Plan 1500

more Union Councils will be provided with Stock Assistants.

Veterinary Research Institute has also played its important role by increasing the production of various serra and vaccine needed for protection of animals in the field.

Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries which were opened or were in existence in 1964-65 continued working separately in saving animal wealth from the rampant of contageous diseases and other ailments. The activities of these hospitals during the year 1965-66 could be physically translated as under :—

Animals treated	...	4,61,573
Animals supplied with medicines in various villages.	...	10,199
Animals castrated	...	4,291
Animals vaccinated	...	1,43,386

Research (both in Animal Diseases and Livestock)

A programme for Research was approved and launched.

Two Research Institutes were started, one for disease control and the other for livestock production, under the Directorates of Veterinary Research Institute and Livestock Farms, respectively.

Disease Investigation and Control

As a result of disease research new methods of preparation of vaccines for controlling animals' diseases have been adopted which have reduced the cost of preparation and at the same time enhanced production. The effectiveness of the vaccinations has also been prolonged.

Wild Boars

Under a planned programme intense mortality has been effected in the boars by the spread of swine fever by letting loose various infected piglets (carrier of swine fever virus).

Dairy Development

Under Dairy Development two major undertakings of the Provincial Government namely Karachi Milk Supply Scheme and Lahore Milk Supply Scheme continued their progress during the period under review.

While the Karachi Milk Supply Scheme has gone into production, the Lahore Milk Supply Plant is still under construction and it is hoped that this plant will go into production by the beginning of January, 1967.

The objective of these milk supply scheme is to make available cheap and good quality milk to the poor inhabitants of the areas.

Provision under the scheme enables supplying of free or subsidized milk to maternity homes, hospitals, child welfare centres and nursing mothers etc.

The Karachi Milk Supply Scheme is processing an average of 120

maunds of milk during the year 1965-66. These plants have been established with the aid of UNICEF and F.A.O. The plants are supposed to run ultimately at no-profit no-loss basis after covering initial periods of adjustment and stabilization.

A small Dairy Plant with a Dairy Technology Section at the College of Animal Husbandry, Lahore, also continued its activities by supplying sterilized and flavoured milk apart from small quantities of butter and cheese to the people of Lahore.

Education

The West Pakistan College of Animal Husbandry, Lahore, established in 1882 continued to cater for Veterinary and Animal Husbandry needs of the entire province. This institution gained popularity as is evident from the fact that students from foreign countries like Malaysia, Ceylon, Phillipine, Eden and South East Africa joined this institution during 1965-66.

This institution imparts education, theoretical and practical knowledge in the field of Veterinary Sciences and Animal Husbandry and is also now being equipped to take up post graduate education. It is hoped that M.Sc. classes in various fields of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science will be started next year.

The College is also running Stock Assistants Classes to train Stock Assistants for employment in the field. 35 students remained under training in this class during the year.

Fisheries

Coastal Fisheries of Mekran

Coastal fishery schemes of the Mekran Coast were implemented by the Directorate of Fisheries, West Pakistan after these were transferred by the Marine Fisheries Department, Government of Pakistan, in July, 1964.

A survey of Gwadur and Jiwani Tehsils has been conducted to ascertain fisherman's standing requirements. Fishing equipment including synthetic floats, sail-cloth, fishing hooks and nylon twine were supplied to fishermen on fair rates.

A survey of the private fish curing yards at Pasni, Gwadur and Ormara was completed. Besides, salt production areas and facilities of salt making available at all important ports were surveyed.

A Census of fishermen and fishing craft was taken up and preliminary report completed.

Fish was exported in greater quantity. From the data obtained from the Customs record at Gwadur, Pasni and Ormara it is estimated that about five and a half lakh maunds of fish was exported in 1965.

Welfare of Fishermen

A dispensary at Bubak village and mobile dispensary in the Manchar lake which was set up last year at the instance of Fisheries Department to provide medical facilities to fishermen community living in the vicinity of Mancher lake, functioned well.

The construction of Fisheries Colony between Bubak Road Railway Station and the Mancher lake is expected to be completed shortly.

Culture of Exotic Fishes

This year spowing of European Carp took place for 11 days between 16-3-66 to 7-5-66. Crustaceans and other plankton were cultured and supplied to newly hatched fry.

Chinese Grass Carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idellus*)

This exotic fish was imported in July and August, 1964 from China by the *Karachi Development Authority* on the advice of the Director of Fisheries, West Pakistan, with a view to controlling aquatic weeds in Haleji Lake, the water of which is supplied to Karachi. Experiments were conducted to determine the feeding behaviour and propensity of this fish.

Induced Spawning of Major Carps

The experiment on induced spawning of Major Carps by means of injection of fresh extracts of pituitary glands at Chhenawan were repeated with improvements in techniques made in the light of the experience gained last year. Better results were obtained this year.

Fish Seed Supply Centre, Khori

Main fish seed supply Centre in Northern Zone of the province is Khori sanctuary about 21 miles from Lahore. In the year under report there was an unprecedented dry spell and due to war the plying of fish vans and other vehicles was restricted. These limiting factors affected the collection and supply of fry and fingerlings with the result that only 48,000 fry and fingerlings could be supplied from Khori Centre.

Culture of Gold fish

Culture and propagation of ornamental fishes, especially Gold Fish is also receiving due attention alongwith the development of fish of economic and food value. Breeding of this fish is scientifically carried out and a large number of fry are obtained and grown every year in the tanks in the premises of the Office of Fisheries Directorate, Lahore, Chhenawan, Sohawa and Panj Teerath Fish Farms and are sold at nominal price to the aquarists throughout the province to promote the hobby of fish keeping.

Major Carp Introduce in Water of hill Tracts

For the first time in the history the Major Carps. *viz.*, *Rohu*, *Thaila* and *Mori* were introduced this year in a private fish farm in Swat State. This fish farm is located at a distance of about 2 miles from Saidu-Sharif, the capital of Swat State. It was formerly an abandoned pit but has recently been converted into a good fish producing unit. It has an area of about 2½ acres and is from 3 to 20 feet deep. It is owned by a progressive landlord of village Qamber, Swat State.

This is obviously first private enterprise of its type in this part of the country and it is likely to attract a large number of amateur anglers.

Scheme of Fisheries Development

Besides, schemes which are being run by the Fisheries Directorate on permanent basis, 21 other schemes, 13 on Development side (12 On-going and

one new scheme) and 8 in Non-Development side (4 On going and 4 new schemes) were operated out during 1965-66 at a cost of 8 lacs and 9 thousand rupees.

Following is the list of schemes alongwith budget provisions (in lacs) for 1965-66 :—

I. DEVELOPMENTAL SCHEMES

A. On-going Scheme

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Budget provision for 1965-66 (figures in lac).
1.	Additional Research Facilities at Chhenawan ...	0.48
2.	Cold Storage & Transport Facilities ...	0.77
3.	Exploitation of Fish in Canals especially during closures ...	0.49
4.	Development of Fisheries in Warsak Dam ...	0.37
5.	Scheme for the grant of scholarships for Technical Education ...	0.13
6.	Conservation and Development of Fisheries Resources of Mancher Lake ...	0.60
7.	Development of Fisheries in Mekran Coast ...	0.78
8.	Modernization of Fish Curing Yard at Pasni ...	0.27
9.	Modernization of Fish Curing yard at Gowadur ...	0.41
10.	Development of Fisheries in Kurram Agency ...	0.10
11.	Development of Trout Culture in Swat State ...	0.31
12.	Development of Trout Culture in Chitral State ...	0.33
		5.04

B. New Schemes

13.	Planning and Evaluation Cell for the Directorate of Fisheries ...	0.07
	Total ...	5.11

II. NON-DEVELOPMENTAL SCHEMES

A. On-Going Schemes

(*i*)	Trout Culture in Kaghan Valley ...	0.18
(*ii*)	Survey of Fresh Water Resources in West Pakistan ...	0.21
(*iii*)	Investigation into the Pollution of Sohan river, Rawalpindi ...	0.20
(*iv*)	Survey of Fishers Resources in Bahawalpur and Hyderabad Divisions ...	0.12

B. New Schemes

(*i*) Development of Fisheries in D.I. Khan Division ...	0.35
(*ii*) Additional Staff for Directorate of Fisheries, West Pakistan ...	1.54
(*iii*) Derelict water Area—Better Utlization ...	0.06
(*iv*) Development of Fisheries in Nara Canal and its connected dhands ...	0.32
	2.27
Total ...	2.98
Grand Total ...	8.09

Fisheries Training

For Training the staff of this Directorate, and private fish farmers a Fisheries Training Centre has been working at Lahore Cantonment since last 8 years. In this centre students and teachers of Professional Colleges, which include fisheries as a subject in their course of studies such as Govvernment College of Animal Husbandry, Lahore and West Pakistan Prisons Staff Training Institute, Lahore, are also given technical instructions in fishery management.

Publications

Following is the list of publications brought out this year :—

1. Sixth Annual Report of the Directorate of Fisheries, West Pakistan, for the year ending 30th June, 1965.
2. Names and Location of Government Fisheries in West Pakistan.
3. Marketing of Fresh Water Fish in West Pakistan.
4. Preservation of Fish in Ice.
5. Trout in Kaghan Valley.
6. Where to Fish ?
7. Activities of the Directorate of Fisheries, West Pakistan.

Exhibitions

Fisheries Department took part in various exhibitions, industrial and agricultural fairs and tribal "Jashns" held in different parts of the province. Attractive and informative fishery stalls were arranged to make the activities of the Fisheries Directorate familiar to the general public. These stalls were centres of attraction and drew almost every visitor of the exhibitions. A number of awards, prizes and cups were won for good display of fishery stalls

Aquarium in the Lahore Zoo

The Aquarium set up in Lahore Zoo a year before last under the supervision of Fisheries Directorate has been further improved this year and has become one of the main attractons for the visitors to the Zoo.

Additions to the Departmental Library

Many more useful literature on fish and fisheries in the form of technical and scientific books, periodicals, reprints and brochures have been added to the Central Library maintained at the headquarters of Fisheries Diretorate and to the Library of the Fisheries Training Centre, Lahore Cantt. Now the total number of books has risen to 1556 in the Central Library and to 550 in the Library of the Training Centre.

Fifth Annual Fisheries Officers Conference

The Fifth Annual Fishery Officers Conference held from the 20th to 23rd April, 1966, was inaugurated by Makhdoom Hameedud Din, Provincial Minister of Agriculture, on the 20th April, 1966. He was of the view that by the development of fisheries not only economic betterment of fishermen and of others engaged in fishery industry would be possible but Government will also earn foreign exchange from export of fish and fish by-products.

Production of Fish

Total fish production from fresh water fishery resources during the year 1965-66 was 6,25,000 maunds as compared to last year's production of 5,96,000 maunds.

Marine Fishery Production from Pasni, Gwadur and Ormara has been reported as 14,092.7 (Metric Tons), *i.e.*, approximately 3,83,900 maunds.

Licences

During the year 1965-66, 13,082 licences were issued. Detail is as under :—

S. No.	Name of Division	No. of licences 1965-66
1.	Chitral ...	116
2.	Sanghar ...	36
3.	Lahore Division ...	6,872
4.	Multan Division ...	376
5.	Khairpur Division	1,548
6.	Kaghan ...	883
7.	Rawalpindi Division	2,006
8.	Hyderabad Division	328
9.	Quetta, Kalat Division ...	190
10.	Sargodha Division	520
11.	Warsak ...	191
12.	D.I. Khan Division	16

Game

The Game Department takes measures for the protection and multiplication of wild life which is a valuable asset in any country. It provides sports to the Shikaris, supplements food supply and protects the agriculture from destructive pests and insects. It is Game Department's responsibility to see that certain species are not shot out of existence. For this purpose it enforces the provisions of Game Laws and Rules and sees to it that violations in this regard are brought to Courts of Law.

A review of the work done during the year under report is given below :—

1. Creation of Game Reserves and Game Sanctuaries

The object of preservation and development of game is arrived at by creating Reserves and Sanctuaries. In Reserves shooting is very sparingly allowed under special permits while Sanctuaries afford undisturbed environments for game species to live and breed. During the last year two Game Reserves, namely Deh Sahib Saman Tapo Matiari, District Hyderabad, area 862 acres and Rakh Diljabba, District Jhelum area 3000 acres have been declared. Thus making total number of 25 Game Reserves in various Districts of West Pakistan covering an area of 71 Sq. miles plus 468,794 acres and 12 Game Sanctuaries covering an area of 32,606 acres and 300 sq. miles.

2. Prosecution

By dint of strict watch and ward the field staff booked the poachers. During the year under report 3,493 cases of game offences were registered and 3,211 convictions took place. This brought in a sum of Rs. 34,199.00 in the shape of fines.

3. Destruction of Vermins

The Department is paying full atten-

tion to the menace of vermins which face a heavy toll of young ones of the game species. During the year under review 1214 Jackals, 662 Wild Cats and 716 Prey Birds were destroyed.

4. Propaganda

The Departmental publicity is conducted by different methods. Notice Boards are fixed at suitable places, important game laws and rules are distributed among the Shikaris and lectures are delivered by the field staff during their tours. Printed Pocket Game Guides and Coloured Charts are also distributed.

5. Licencing

The income of the Game Department is derived from issue of various game licences and permits. The Game Department is not only self-supporting, but also giving a very considerable saving each year. The Game Department issued licences for shooting, hawking, hunting with grey hounds, possession, special permits for big game hunting and for shooting certain species in the Game Reserves etc.

6. Administration

The Game Department with its headquaters at Lahore is running four Zonal Offices at Peshawar, Hyderabad, Karachi and Quetta under the charge of Assistant Game Wardens. Central Zone (former Punjab and Bahawalpur State) is under the charge of the Deputy Game Warden, West Pakistan under the control of Game Warden, West Pakistan. There is one Game Inspector posted at each District Headquarters and one Game Watcher in a Thana.

Food

General

The policies initiated by the Provincial Food Department aim at ensuring an economic price to the producers/sellers of wheat, rice and sugar, to safeguard the interests of the consumers by maintaining a stable and reasonable price structure for these commodities all over the Province throughout the year and to avoid waste, hoarding and dissipation of marketable surpluses. This objective is sought to be achieved by keeping a revolving reserve of 3,50,000 tons of wheat ; procurement of indigenous wheat, if offered voluntarily at the approved Government floor price, purchase of rice for supply to East Pakistan, export abroad and for domestic consumption, exercise of control over the Roller Flour Mills to the extent considered essential and distribution of wheat, rice, sugar and soft coke through the agency of depots.

Deficit of the Province

The aggregate production of major foodgrains was estimated at about 70,93,900 tons. Deducting 13,08,600 tons out of this quantity for seed, wastage and cattle feed, and 3,87,913 tons of rice procured for export and supply to East Pakistan, the balance left for human consumption within the Province was estimated at 4,87,99,800 souls in 1966, if projected at the annual increase rate of 2.6% over the census figures of 1961 during the Second Plan period, and 2.7% during the Third Plan period. The estimated requirements of wheat and other foodgrains for human consumption at the per capita scale of 6 chhataks per diem worked out to 61,27,800 tons. The Province was thus deficit to the tune of 7,29,900 tons, which figure was variable with the condition of crops. If, however, 3,87,913 tons of rice procured for export and supplied to East Pakistan is accounted for in

the available supplies, the deficit shrinks to 3,41,987 tons.

Wheat Policy

The key note of the wheat policy followed during the year under review was the procurement of indigenous wheat on voluntary basis at the approved Government floor price. Similarly, the consumers were assured supplies of imported wheat from 194 Provincial Reserve Centres at the ex-godown rate. There was no control either on the movement of wheat or its prices, except the 'Border Area' where the movement was restricted and allowed under permits issued by the District Magistrates of the areas concerned. The ex-Mill rates of atta produced by the Roller Flour Mills were, however, fixed from time to time and the blending percentage of imported and indigenous wheat for the mills were also prescribed to secure better utilization of the two varieties of wheat.

Movement of Wheat on private trade account

About 187 marketing Intelligence Centres in the Province remained in operation for the collection of information about prices of major food-grains and arrivals of wheat in mandis. The consolidation of reports received from these centres indicated arrival of 3,91,290 tons of wheat in various mandis during the year 1965-66 as against 2,82,134 tons during the preceding year.

Prices of Wheat

The prices of indigenous wheat generally ranged between Rs. 15.50 (minimum) to Rs. 18.50 (maximum) per maund at various places. The prices, however, exhibited a bullish trend during the month of December, 1965 to March, 1966, which was the end of the crop year. Various steps were, however, taken by the Department to contain the prices, which proved quite helpful in the price stablization.

Imports & distribution of Wheat

To meet the wheat deficit, 7,21,724 tons of wheat was imported from abroad during 1965-66. Adding to it the carry over of 2,52,828 tons from the previous years, the total quantity handled by the department aggregated to 9,74,552 tons.

With a view to maintaining prices of wheat and wheat atta at a reasonable level, the Provincial Food Department makes releases of wheat from its reserves to the Roller Flour Mills and to the private trade, including ration depots, chakkies and water mills etc. Issue of wheat to Roller Flour Mills, traders and consumers from the Provincial Reserve Centres during the year under report totalled to 7,19,785 tons as against 11,00,427 tons during the preceding year. The reduced issues were due to the policy of conservation followed by the Department during the emergency. Despite this, it had been possible to maintain a

satisfactory supply and price position all over the Province.

Rice

The Provincial Government procured superior rice produced in Lahore Region and Kangni and Joshi rice produced in Hyderabad and Khairpur Divisions as agents of the Government of Pakistan. Procurement of superior rice in Lahore Region for export to foreign countries aggregated to 146,131 tons and of brokens for supply to Indonesia and East Pakistan to 17,476 tons. In Hyderabad Region 241,782 tons of Kangni and Joshi rice was procured for shipment to East Pakistan.

In addition, 11,412 tons of Basmati rice was procured on Provincial Government Account for internal consumption through ration depots. Basmati rice was released to consumers through ration depots at Rs. 32.80 per maund at up country stations and Rs. 34.80 per maund at Karachi.

Sugar

The production of sugarcane during the year 1965-66 aggregated to 22,28,600 tons as against 18,37,300 tons in the year 1964-65. The Sugar Mills in West Pakistan produced 380,876 tons of sugar during the crushing season 1965-66 as compared to 1,64,423 tons in 1964-65. The tentative yearly requirements of West Pakistan are about three lac tons. West Pakistan was, therefore, surplus in sugar by about 80,000 tons.

The interests of growers, the sugar industry and the consumers were given due consideration, while formulating the sugar policy for the year 1965-66. The minimum prices of sugarcane were fixed at Rs. 2.50 per maund for standard varieties, to ensure an economic return to the growers. To induce maximum production, the target for supply of sugar to the Provincial Government was fixed at about 1,12,000 tons. The sugar produced over and above the target was allowed for free sales to the sugar mills.

The consumers did not experience any difficulty in meeting their requirements of sugar. As a result of increase in production, sugar was easily available in the open market at prices ranging from Rs. 54.00 to Rs. 60.00 per maund.

Storage accommodation

There are, currently under execution, two projects relating to construction of godowns. The scheme for the construction of additional storage accommodation of the capacity of 1,35,000 tons will be finalized in the year 1966-67 at an estimated cost of Rs. 235 lacs. This project is concentrated both in the surplus and deficit areas, 57,000 tons in surplus areas 78,000 tons in deficit areas. The second project for the construction of house type godowns of the capacity of 1,48,000 tons at an estimated cost of Rs. 296

lacs is also in progress. With the completion of the scheduled capacity of 6,44,340 tons by the end of Third Plan Period, West Pakistan would have godowns of the capacity of 2,70,140 tons in surplus area and 3,74,200 tons in deficit areas.

Anti-Smuggling and enforcement measures]

There are eight Anti-Smuggling Mobile Teams in the Province under the control of a Superintendent of of Police to check illegal movement of rice and paddy from the controlled to the non-controlled areas. The cordoning of the 'Controlled Areas' is a step essential to the procurement drive. In another field in which the Provincial Food Department is playing a vital role is anti-adultration drive, two special Enforcement Teams are functioning under the supervision of Enforcement Officer. The teams are vested with the powers of 'Inspector' under the Pure Food Ordinance and draw samples of foodstuffs for chemical examination by the Government Public Analyst. Similar powers are also exercised by the District Food Controllers and other Gazetted Officers of the Department.

Labour Welfare

The Directorate of Labour Welfare, West Pakistan, caters of the welfare and safety of workers all over West Pakistan. Besides creating an atmosphere of goodwill and understanding between workers and employers and fostering a healthy and mutually contributive co-existence in the shape of better labour-management relationship, it is charged with the maintenance of industrial peace, preservation of safety standards and adoption of such welfare measures for workers as may be conducive to their health, safety and better working and living conditions.

As may be recalled that in the year 1965, workers, as indeed the whole nation, underwent certain stressed conditions due to sneak Indian invasion. Certain industries, types of occupations and skills accepted strains with a surprising amount of cheerfulness as the factories in the border-belt were damaged and remained unworked. The workers exhibited a dynamic spirit and a never ending enthusiasm and carried the impact of aggression all in a stride. Voluntarily, they built and repaired roads runways and other works of strategic importance. They contributed, beyond sometimes, their economic capacity to War Funds. Here the mention of aggression and the circumstances introduced by that situation are not intended to serve as an apology but to record that defiant spirit of freedom and independence in which our workers worked. It is also intended to caution the reader that despite the stressed conditions the progress on the labour front never slackened. It received added momentum ; as the following brief account of progress shall show :—

Inspection

During the year (1965-66), 213 factories were registered and 97 facto-

ries were removed from the list of the registered factories maintained by the Chief Inspector of Factories at the Headquarters office. 6,337 inspections were carried out by the Inspectors of Factories. As a result thereof, 12,216 prosecutions were lodged against the defaulters for various violations of the provisions of the Act. Out of these 2,242 cases were decided by the various Civil Courts functioning in West Pakistan. Moreover, 311 cases were decided in accordance with the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, and a sum of Rs. 2,97,984.48 was paid to the workers. The Directorate has requested the Courts of Law, through appropriate quarters, to gear up the pending cases filed by this Directorate from time to time.

The Road Transport Workers Ordinance, 1961, regulates the hours of work and other conditions of employment of the transport workers. The workers to be covered under this enactment are estimated to be in the neighbourhood of one lac and the inspections made, during the period under review, were 1,922. Consequently, 4,786 prosecutions were lodged in the Civil Courts. A sum of Rs. 16,504 was imposed as a fine for the contravention of the provisions of the said Ordinance which provides the maximum hours of work at 9 per day and the periods of daily and weekly rest to the Road Transport Workers and 14 days' leave, with full pay; provided the worker has one year's standing.

Under the law, no weight or measure or weighing and measuring instrument can be used for trade purposes unless it is duly verified and stamped by an Inspector of this Directorate appointed for the purpose. All such weights and other instruments are verified against standard weights and thereafter stamped by the Inspector after charging the prescribed fee. The following statement shows the enforcement of the law :—

No. of Prosecutions	Fine imposed.
3610	Rs. 55,739.06

No. of instruments etc. verified.	Fees realised.
9,58,962	Rs. 7,20,890.55

134 inspections were carried out under the Mines Act, 1923 and more than 600 violations of the various provisions of the said Act and Rules made thereunder were detected. 83 prosecutions were filed against those who failed to remedy the contraventions of law. Out of these, 85 cases were decided and as a result thereof the fine of Rs. 2803 was imposed on the defaulters. 26 fatal and 84 serious accidents were reported to have occurred in the mines of West Pakistan.

Various Examinations under the Mines Act, 1923, are conducted by this Directorate in order to make available competent persons to the mines owners for running properly their mines on safety lines. The result of the Examination held in October, 1965, was as follows :—

1. Underground Sirdar Certificate Examination ... 37
2. 2nd Class Mines Manager Certificate of Competency Examination ... 3
3. 1st Class Mines Manager Certificate of Competency Examination ... 2
4. Surveyors Certificate of Competency Examination ... 2

The Inspectors of Mines emphasised fully the utility and need of safety measures for various Mining hazards.

In addition to the above inspections a number of inspections were carried out under the following enactments :—

1. Industrial and Commercial Employment (Standing Orders) Ordinance, 1960.
2. West Pakistan Maternity Benefit Ordinance, 1958.
3. Employment Record of Services Act, 1952.
4. Minimum Wages Ordinance, 1961.
5. West Pakistan Labour Camps Rules, 1960.

Dock Safety Labourers Act, 1934

Officers appointed under the Dock Labourers Act, 1934 is responsible for the effective enforcement of the provisions of its regulations by conducting frequent inspections of ships, wharfs etc., with a view to minimise the risk of accident and infringement of the provisions of the Act, and its regulations.

(1) Inspections of ships-(National and International) conducted with effect from 1-7-1965 to 30-6-1966 ... 369

(2) Number of accidents during the aforesaid period ... 150 (out of this 7 proved fatal).

(3) Prosecutions of offenders during the financial year filed in Court ... 3

Conciliation

The Conciliation Officers of the Directorate made ceaseless efforts for the amicable settlement of industrial Disputes between the employers and the employees. 111 strikes were staged by the workers and 14 lock-outs were declared by the management in different undertakings of the Province, out of which 110 strikes and 14 lock-outs were called off. The only one strike which started on the 27th June,

1966 in Koh-i-Noor Textile Mills, Rawalpindi, continued during the period under review. Apart from that, 440 strike notices were entertained by the Conciliation Officers and as a result of their persistant efforts 182 cases were amicably settled. 175 Certificates of Failure were issued to the parties in the cases where conciliation proceedings could not prove fruitful, for facilitating the aggrieved parties to seek redress in the Industrial Courts of West Pakistan constituted for the purpose. Industrial Disputes in 160 cases were closed either on account of legal defects in the strikes notices or withdrawals by the representatives of the workers for one reason or another. In accordance with the statutory provisions of the law, the Conciliation machinery of this Directorate had to intervene voluntarily in apprehended disputes where no strike notice was received by them. 30 disputes of this category were settled all over West Pakistan.

The Registrar of Trade Unions, West Pakistan (Director Labour Welfare) registered 37 trade unions during the period under report. At the same time, registration of 35 trade unions has to be cancelled for violating the provisions of the said Act.

The total number of registered Trade Unions in the Province of West Pakistan stood at 632; besides 14 Federations of the workers in the whole province of West Pakistan ; out of which 3 are registered in Karachi Region.

Manpower & Employment Exchanges

A new Employment Exchange was opened at Bahawalpur in July, 1965 bringing the total number upto 17. In October, 1965, another office was opened at Sukkur for emergency work.

2,97,579 persons approached the Employment Exchange for assistance in finding employments which include 23,341 Ex-Servicemen and 4,525 women. For the convenience of applicants, arrangements for registration were made at all the Union Councils. In spite of repeated efforts response has not been satisfactory.

75,000 vacancies were notified to the Employment Exchanges by employe rs, against which more than 69,000 persons were placed. The persons who were assisted in finding employment include 6,542 Ex-Servicemen and 1,074 women.

1,866 persons assisted in finding employment in districts, other than their home districts, through the agencies of Employment Exchanges.

36,000 persons were registered under Essential Personnel (Registration) Ordinance, 1948, during the year (1965-66).

1,080 applications for Employment Vouchers for entry in U.K. were forwarded to the U.K. Government. The

applicants chiefly were Medical, Teacher and Science Graduates with professional experience.

Efforts to place Pakistani Nationals in Employment in friendly foreign countries were continued. Several Middle Easterns and African Countries placed various requests for Medical. Para-Medicals, Engineers in different categories, School/College Teachers, Scientists and Accountants, against which applications were forwarded.

A delegation from a foreign country visited West Pakistan and interviewed candidates in Medical and Paramedical occupations at several stations. At the end of interview, appointments were offered to 109 persons.

A survey of Employment Level in Establishments employing 20 or more persons, covering 5,618 Establishments, was conducted. A survey of Institutions imparting technical, professional and Vocational training (including Establishment imparting plant training) was also conducted. This survey covers 588 Establishments. The report, which contains a useful analysis, has already been released.

The following special surveys were conducted :—

(*i*) Census of Displaced non-agriculturists from War affected areas ;

(*ii*) Survey to measure effect of recall of Ex-servicemen in the colours ;

(*iii*) Institutions imparting High Level Educational Courses.

A Seminar was held at Abbottabad from 6 to 8 September, 1965, in co-ordination with the Regional Directorate of Education, Peshawer Region, and the National Manpower Council of the Pakistan Government. About 40 head masters and head mistresses of high schools attended this Seminar.

During the emergency, the Employment Exchange Organisation was called upon to undertake heavy responsibilities in connection with the following Ordinances :—

(*i*) Control of Employment Ordinance, 1965.

(*ii*) Compulsory Service (Armed Forces) Ordinance, 1965.

(*iii*) Civil Pioneer Force Ordinance.

In order to cope with manifold increase in work, a large number of officers and staff from other Establishments of the Labour Department were deputed to assist the Employment Exchanges. Co-ordination was very satisfactory and the entire responsibility was discharged very successfully.

Local Advisory Committees were organized under the Control of Employment Ordinance, 1965, at all the Employment Exchanges under the Chairmanship of the Divisional

Commissioners or their nominees. These Committees rendered valuable assistance while taking decisions in view of local circumstances and in the enforcement of the various provisions of the Control of Employment Ordinance.

GENERAL WELFARE

Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation

The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organization has shown great progress since its inception. In the coal-field areas of West Pakistan, various schemes for the welfare of miners have been introduced and institutions have been set up for the aforesaid purpose of the Act. The activities of the Organisation, during the period 1965-66, have been as under :—

Collection of Fund

The Act provides for the levy as a cess of duty of excise at the rate of 50 paisa per ton of coal despatched from collieries by road, river or rail. Due to the stringent measures, the collection of coal by road, during the period in review, has shown an increase of Rs. 20,000 over that of the previous year. The defaulting mine owners were penalized for submission of incorrect returns or non-submission of returns.

The total collection of cess, during the financial year 1965-66, has been Rs. 5,40,800. The amount thus collected is defrayed on schemes for the welfare and benefits of labour employed in the coal mining industry.

Industrial Relations Institute, Lahore

This Institute was established in November, 1963. It is an integral part of the Labour Welfare Machinery of the Provincial Government and imparts training to the Officers/Officials of the Directorate of Labour Welfare, employing Government Departments and nominees of Employers and Representatives of Trade Unions. The aim and object of this Institute are :—

(1) To cater the needs of training of its field staff and encouraging and promoting the development of the science of Labour Management and Employment Administration;

(2) To spread the knowledge and information about the principles and techniques which foster better relations between Employees and Employers ; and

(3) To establish and maintain, through training and other methods, a high standard of qualifications among persons connected with Labour Administration.

The following subjects are taught in the Institute :—

(1) Industrial Relations & Collective Bargaining.

(2) Labour Management and Labour Inspection.

(3) Safety and Health.

(4) Weights and Measures.

West Pakistan Labour Advisory Board

The West Pakistan Labour Advisory Board is a tripartite Labour Advisory Board consisting of equal number of workers, employers and employing departments of Government. Its aim is to advise and make recommendations to Government in respect of smooth and healthy labour management relations, labour policy and legislation. In the years that have passed, this Board has come to assume a leading role in fixing the standards of social and labour welfare. It has played an important role in suggesting improvement in the legislation on labour and has been instrumental in providing an intellectual leadership to the Government, workers and employers all over West Pakistan.

Minimum Wages Board

The West Pakistan Minimum Wages Board was constituted in February, 1962, with a Chairman and two Members representating Employers and Workers respectively and an Independent Member.

Social Security Institution

The Social Security Ordinance of West Pakistan has created the first ever institution in this country. This Institution will have a fund of its own, contributed by the workers and the employers in the ratio of 2% to 4% of the wage bill. The policies of this Institution will be guided by a tripartite body under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary. To begin with it will be confined to the Textile Industry in Karachi and Lyallpur areas and will cover sickness and injured risks. This Institution has been functioning in accordance with the provisions of the West Pakistan Social Security Ordinance, 1965.

Outlook for Future

Recently the West Pakistan Labour Advisory Board finalised its deliberations and recommended the promulgation of legislation on the Provident Fund Scheme. This legislation, when brought in would be a definite step forward in the realm of welfare legislation. It would provide old-age relief and would act to supplement the Social Security measure to be taken under the West Pakistan Social Security Ordinance, 1965 by the Social Security Organisation.

Labour Laws are also being changed to make them commensurate with the needs of time.

Industries

General

The year 1964-65 saw the successful conclusion of the Second Five Year Plan. The monetary and physical targets laid down in this Plan for the Industries Sector were exceeded in almost all items. On the whole, a growth higher than 5% per annum was achieved. Investment level rose to 18% of the Gross National Product and increase in the national income was estimated to be 29% as against the Plan target of 24%. The remarkable growth of economy was largely due to the contribution made by the Industries Sector.

The Third Five Year Plan launched in July, 1965 is admittedly more ambitious than the earlier Plans. It envisages an investment of Rs. 12,880/- million in the industries sector of which Rs. 8,300/- million has been earmarked for the private sector. Of this, Rs. 5,830/- million, including Rs. 4,500/- million for the private sector and Rs. 1,330/- million for the public sector, is for West Pakistan. This implies a substantial increase over the investment programme laid down in the Second Plan.

The Plan indicates the major objective of the industrial programme covered by it to achieve the pace and ensure the composition of industrial investment so as to ensure that output goals are met and that industrialization contributes its share to the GNP target. For this purpose, the strategy is to ensure imports substitution, export earnings and maximum utilization of indigenous raw materials. The need for making a beginning with the setting up of heavy industries, notably industries to produce machinery and equipment and other capital goods, and to increase the productivity of existing industries has been stressed as one of the main

objectives. Heavy Machine Tools Complex, a Heavy Engineering Complex and Heavy Electrical Complex are being set up in both wings. The Petro-Chemical Complex is also being seriously considered. The production capacity of fertilizers is also being increased. The public sector is expected to play a vital role in case of such industries. However, the private sector will not lag behind in giving precedence to basic and defence-oriented industries through a programme of ancillary, subsidiary and support industries which will be set up on priority basis.

Industrial Investment Schedule

In consonance with the Third Five Year Plan strategy and provisions, the work connected with the preparation of the Industrial Investment Schedule was taken up but its finalization was somewhat delayed due to the foreign aid postponement and the Indian aggression. It was in November, 1965 that Government announced the first phase of the Industrial Investment Schedule for the Plan, covering 63 items envisaging an investment of Rs. 1902.5 millions for West Pakistan, as against Rs. 1619.3 millions for East Pakistan, so as to accelerate the pace of development and to provide a guideline to the entrepreneurs. This was followed by a Supplementary Schedule for small and medium industries envisaging a further investment of Rs. 132.5 millions for West Pakistan. Against these provisions for large, medium and small industries, utilizations up to March, 1966 amounted to Rs. 499.7 million. The investment targets for 7 industries in the Hard Core Schedule, as the first Schedule was called and 18 industries in the medium and small Industries Schedule were exhausted so far as West Pakistan was concerned. After taking stock of this position and other relevant factors Government released the Comprehensive Industrial Investment Schedule for the Third Five Year Plan for implementation. This listed 200 industries having a total provision of Rs. 5,860.7 lacs for West Pakistan, of which Rs. 5,607.1 lacs were in the large and medium sectors and Rs. 253.6 lacs in the small industries sector. The provisions for West Pakistan represent 54% of the total investment target for the whole of Pakistan.

Within four months of the announcement of the Comprehensive Industrial Investment Schedule, the provisions in respect of 13 industries in the large and medium sectors and 3 industries in the small industries sector have been exhausted. The pace of sanctions in other sectors is also fairly rapid and establishes the buoyancy of the private sector in the matter of investment and achievement of economic growth in West Pakistan. Given stable conditions, healthy investment climate and some fiscal incentives, there is no reason why utilizations in the private sector during the Third Plan should

not outstrip those in the Second Plan period.

Coming to the year under review, it is gratifying to note that the achievements in the field of industry remained steady and the pace of development kept up despite the conditions brought about the Indo-Pak War and postponement of aid. The industrial output continued its increase as is evident from the index of industrial production which rose from 100 in 1959-60 (base year) to 181.3 in 1963-64 and to 201.7 in 1964-65.

A comparative account in physical terms of the industrial capacity/production is subjoined so as to give a clear idea of the pace and quantum of development in various sub-sectors :—

Item	Unit	Capacity	Production		
			1959	1964	1965 (months shown).
1	Cotton Fabric (000 Sq. yds.)		453.662	710.021	482.802 (Jan-Aug.)
2	Silk and Rayon (000 Sq. yds.)		19.112	18.613	17.320 (Jan-June)
3	Board (tons) (a) Straw		4,681	4,971	4,027
	(b) Paper		7,641	14,397	12,382
	(c) Card		1,075	2,587	3,681 (Jan-Oct)
4	Cigarettes (Millions).		7,804	13,529	7,246 (Jan-June)
5	Sugar (Tons)		108,335	148,756	110,167 (Jan-June)
6	Veg. Products (Tons)		25,801	86,557	48,627 (Jan-June)
7	Cement Installed (000 tons) Under installation.	1730 1290	1,050	1,474	1,204 (Jan-Sept)
8	Safety Matches (000 Grs. Boxes)		649	1,094	666 (Jan-June)

Item	Unit	Capacity	Production 1959	Production 1964	Production 1965 (months shown)
9	Tyres and (a) Tyres		1,117	2,157	1,031
	Tubes (000) (b) Tubes		1,625	3,853	1,863 (Jan-June)
10	Paints and Varnishes				
	Volume (Gallons)			104,203	38,502
	Weight (CWT)			1,011,869	592,493 (Jan-June)
11	Urea (Tons)	276,000	...	40,447	39,314 (Jan-Nov)
12	Super Phosphate (Tons)	18,000	1,529	7,160	7,800
13	Ammonia Nitrate (Tons)	59,000	...	61,199	58,165 (Jan-Nov)
14	Ammonia Sulphate (Tons)	90,000	42,078	40,002	34,169 (Jan-Nov)
15	Soda Ash. (Tons)	130,000	26,871	30,815	27,142 (Jan-Nov)
16	Caustic Soda (Tons)	23,000	3,617	6,351	7,744 (Jan-Nov)
17	Sulphuric Acid (Tons)	15,000	9,432	19,351	16,189 (Jan-Oct)
	CAPACITY SANCTIONED				
18	Dyes (Tons)	1,200			
19	Acetate Yarn (Tons)	10 daily.			
20	Steel Mill (Tons)	350,000			
21	Polythelene (Tons)	5,000			
22	P. V. C. (Tons)	5,000			
23	Fans (Tons)	5,000			
24	Polyster Fibre (Tons)	5,000			
25	Acetylene (Cw. ft.)	224,000			

Regularization

In certain cases industrial units which were set up on a modest scale without permission from any competent authority were operating in the province. Some of these units were found working on a moderate scale and were competing with units which were receiving import facilities. It was considered necessary to extend import facilities to such units to enable them to improve the quality of their products to expand their exports and to bring healthy competition in the local market. This was done through the process of regularisation which was continued during the year according to the approved criteria.

Industrial Survey

So far revised assessment in respect of 45 industries on turnover basis and 18 industries covering 264 industrial units on capacity basis have been made.

The progress of the work connected with surveys is as under :—

(*a*) 45 industries have so far been assessed on turnover basis.

(*b*) 18 industries have been assessed on capacity basis till date.

In addition, 379 Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories were jointly surveyed by this Directorate and the Agriculture Department. A similar evaluation has been carried out in respect of vegetable ghee industry and capacity has been worked out in accordance with the changes in physical capacity that have taken place.

(*c*) Industries under finalization: Reports in regard to 16 industries are under finalization. These industries are Textile, Dyeing and Printing, Toilet Soap, Hose Pipes, Auto Parts and Bus Body Building, Pencil Sharpner Manufacturing, Electrical Accessories, Hosiery, Footwear, Dental Emulsion, Relief Maps, Mirror Manufacturing, Rice Husking and Flour Mills and Ice and Cold Storages.

In all 3,000 industrial units are already covered which represent over 70% of the total industrial undertakings in respect of licensing facilities.

Industrial Estates

The work on the six Industrial Estates in the Province progressed satisfactorily during the year under review. The position in respect of each estate is as under :—

Industrial Estate Sukkur

Against the total area of 1380 acres provided in the scheme, an area of 872 acres has so far been acquired and

a total sum of nearly Rs. 17.00 lacs has been spent on development work.

The construction of roads for the first phase has been completed and office buildings and residential houses are nearing completion. The plots are also ready for allotment to the industrialists.

So far 3 units have already been allotted land in this Estate. In addition ten industrial units are likely to be allotted plots during 1966-67.

Industrial Estate, Peshawar

An area of 884 acres has already been acquired, preliminary work like sub-soil and physical survey completed and Master Plan for this Estate has since been approved. Bitumen for roads and road roller have been purchased. An additional sum of Rs. 7.50 lacs will be spent on development during 1966-67.

The allotment of plots to the industrialists has also been started.

Industrial Estate, Multan

An area of 1410 acres has been acquired and an amount of Rs. 18,63,500 placed at the disposal of the Land Acquisition Collector for payment of compensation. During 1966-67 an expenditure of Rs. 10 lacs will be incurred on development of this Estate. Bitumen and Road roller have been purchased and allotment of plots to industrialists will be taken in hand shortly.

Industrial Estate, Jhelum

Against the provision of 1500 acres, an area of 1130 acres has so far been acquired for this Estate. Total allocation upto 1965-66 is Rs. 12.50 lacs. The preliminary survey and sub-soil investigations have been completed, Master Plan has been approved and the development work is being started.

Industrial Estate, Rahim Yar Khan

Progress of this project remained slow for the reasons that the funds were not placed at our disposal. However, an area of 900 acres has been selected for acquisition.

Industrial Estate, Sargodha

Acquisition proceedings for the acquisition of 900 acres of land required for this Estate are at an advanced stage and it is expected that possession will be taken shortly. Preliminary survey of soil and physical survey has been completed and Master Plan has also been finalised. So far one textile mill has been allotted land and during the year additional 5 new units will be provided plots.

New Estates

Schemes for the establishment of 2 new Industrial Estates at Pattoki and Sadhoki have been drawn up and are at present under consideration of the Provincial Development Working Party.

Annual Development Programme

The position of the development schemes of this Directorate both new and on-going is given below :—

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated cost and period of completion	Provision for 1966-67 (In lacs Rs.) Capital	Revenue	Total
	NEW SCHEMES				
1	Reorganization of Govt. Indl. Research Laboratories and the workshop attached to it.	24.24 (1967-68)	5.00	...	5.00
2	A.C.C. Government of West Pakistan Factories (Rohri & Wah) Modernisation and Extension.	1500.00	100.00	...	100.00
	Total (New Schemes)	1524.24	105.00	...	105.00
	ON-GOING				
1	West Pakistan Quality Control Organization.	10.26 (1967-70)	2.37	...	2.37
2	Scheme for grant of Scholarship for Industrial Education.	...	...	.27	.27
3	Industrial Estate, Sukkur.	73.40	18.00	...	18.00
4	Industrial Estate, Peshawar.	62.20	13.00	...	13.00
5	Industrial Estate, Multan.	84.00	18.50	...	18.50
6	Industrial Estate, Sargodha.	62.20	30.20	...	30.20
7	Industrial Estate, Jhelum.	91.00	36.50	...	36.50
8	Industrial Estate, Rahim Yar Khan.	62.20	10.00	...	10.00
9	Minor Works	...	...	...	...
	Total (On-Going)	445.26	128.57	.27	128.84

Procurement of Stores

The Supply Wing of the Directorate continued to discharge its function for the procurement of stores required by the Government Departments and semi-Autonomous Organizations which do not have their independent purchase arrangements.

During 1965-66, in addition to the normal purchase of indigenous and imported stores, items worth Rs. 4,275 million were purchased against I.D.A. Loan. Besides, procurement of stores against barter deals was also started. Special arrangements were made for procurement of articles needed during the emergency.

Exports

The export of manufactured goods from West Pakistan showed a considerable increase despite the difficulties created by the Indian aggression and severe competition from other countries. The total exports from West Pakistan amounted to Rs. 109.68 crore during the year. The value of the major items exported during the period from July, 1965 to May, 1966 is given in Annexure 'A'.

Other facilities

The Directorate continued to provide facilities to the new entrepreneurs in matters pertaining to acquisition of land, procurement of power, obtaining travel facilities to foreign countries, grant of credits, authorization for employment of foreign experts, supplies of cement, refund of customs duty on the machinery imported for new units and other such matters. The functions under the Essential Supplies Act were also discharged during the year.

Specialized Institutions

The Specialized Institutions run by the Directorate including the Weaving and Finishing Centre, Shahdara, Woollen Centre, Jhang and Carpet Centre, Shahdara, continued to impart training and render necessary advice to the industrial community.

ANNEXURE 'A'

Value of major manufactured items exported from West Pakistan during the period from July 1965 to May, 1966

Items	*Value* (In thousand Rs.)
1. Fish fresh and simply preserved	4,17,15.793
2. Fresh in air tight containers ...	35,16.440
3. Cereals Preparation and Preparation of Flour ...	13,43.598
4. Vegetable fresh frozen or preserved ...	3,75.772
5. Sugar and Honey	44,80.306
6. Sugar Confectionery and Prep.	5,60.336
7. Feeding stuff for animals ...	2,40,81.381
8. Food Preparation N.E.S. food and live Animal	20,36,21,841
9. Tobacco Manufacture. Beverage Tobacco ...	7,74.431
10. Hides and Skins undressed ...	1,29,39.541
11. Fur Skins undressed ...	3,97.212
12. Wood and other animal hair ...	6,42,25.832
13. Fertilizer Crude	1,10,93.477
14. Pigments, Paints and Varnishes ...	25,01.492
15. Medical and Pharmaceutical products	53,19.301
16. Perfumery and Cosmetic Preparation ...	7,18.542
17. Soap Cleaning and Polishing Prep. ...	66,75.036
18. Chemical Material and Products, N.E.S. ...	13,75.337
Chemical ...	2,21,06.669
19. Leather ...	6,60,89.501
20. Manufactures of Leather ...	3,10.412
21. Textile Yarn and Thread ...	9,44,15.306
22. Cotton Fabrics Woven ...	12,85,32.542
23. Towel, Lace, Embroidery, etc.	2,24.990
24. Special Textile Fabrics and related products ...	13,92.187
25. Made up articles of Textile materials ...	1,03,25.474

Item	*Value* (In thousand Rs.)	*Item*	*Value* (In thousand Rs.)
26. Floor Coverings	2,09,40.791	38. Domestic Electric Equipment ...	18,46.937
27. Metal containers for storage and transports ...	6,49.396	39. Ship and Boats Machinery ...	5,95.410
28. Cutlery Goods ...	19,57.790	40. Transport Equipment ...	2,49,41.647
29. House Equipment of waste metal ...	13,66.795	41. Other Electrical Machinery Appliances ...	10,14.232
30. Manufacture of metals N.E.S.	13,46.639	42. Road Motor Vehicles ...	30,02.699
Manufactured goods classified by materials ...	34,62,18.171	43. Travel goods, hand bags and similar goods ...	4,99.241
31. Power generation machinery other than electrical ...	20,19.242	44. Clothing (except Fur Clothing) ...	80,15.756
32. Agricultural machinery and equipments ...	53,13.622	45. Footwear ...	71,39.917
33. Metal Working machinery ...	7,73.245	46. Scientific Measuring and Controlling Instruments ...	77,75.711
34. Textile and Leather Machinery	5,59.299	47. Musical Instruments and Sound Records ...	9,57.242
35. Machinery and Appliances and Parts N.E.S. ...	17,86.066	48. Printed Matter...	24,49.936
36. Electric Power Machinery and Switchgear ...	16,86.388	49. Sports Goods etc.	1,78,56.025
37. Equipment for distributing electricity ...	10,70.400	50. Manufactured Articles N.E.S.	59,66.311
		51. Misc. Manufactured Articles ...	59,28.619

Industrial Court

The Industrial Disputes Ordinance LVI-1959 set up a machinery for resolving the industrial disputes. The first stage in the process was an attempt to be made by the Conciliation Officer under section 5 (Clauses 1 to 3) and if he failed in bringing about a settlement between the parties within the prescribed period, he issued a certificate of failure under section 5 (4). Any party equipped with the certificate of failure could apply for the adjudication of a dispute by the Industrial Court set up for the purpose under section 7 of the said Ordinance.

This Court had the following work load on the 1st of July, 1965 and its jurisdiction in respect of industrial disputes in all the undertakings of the Pakistan Western Railways throughout the Province and in all industries within the territorial jurisdiction of the Divisions of Multan, Bahawalpur and Sargodha.

Under section 5 (5) of the Industrial Disputes Ordinance ...	45
U. S. 31 ...	31
U. S. 15 ...	1
U. S. 20 ...	5
U. S. 26 ...	11
U. S. 28 ...	38
U. S. 30 ...	3
U. S. 35 ...	3
Under Trade Unions Act. Appeal U. S. 11 ...	1
Application under regulation No. 16 of West Pakistan Trade Unions Regulations	2
Application under regulation No. 19 of West Pakistan Trade Unions Regulations	1
Total ...	141

In September, 1965, India waged war against Pakistan and there emerged a sense of patriotism and devotion to duty in every citizen of Pakistan. A mutual agreement was arrived at between the workers and employers to the effect that during the emergency complete harmonious atmosphere should be maintained so that the danger caused to the sacred homeland could be averted.

From 1-9-65 to 31-10-65 the work position was as follows :—

U. S.	Receipt.	Disposal.
5 (5)	2	4
31	1	14
15 (2)	...	1
20	1	...
26	3	2
28	6	19
30	...	3
35	1	3
11	1	...
	15	46

Prior to 6th November, 1965 there existed another Industrial Court namely the West Pakistan Industrial Court (Northern Zone), Lahore. Its territorial jurisdiction extended over the Divisions of Peshawar, D. I. Khan, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Quetta, and Kalat and the Departments of Post Offices, Telephones and Telegraphs. On the above mentioned date this court was suspended and its entire work load with territorial jurisdiction was made over to this Court. Details of cases received from suspended court are indicated below :—

Industrial Disputes		
U. S. 5 (5)		18
Applications		
U. S.	26	2
	28	16
	30	7
	31	117
	35	1
Miscellaneous		
Under Section 15		2
10 (1) (a)		2
Application for restoration		1
		166

The Government of West Pakistan issued an Industrial Disputes (Conciliation and Adjudication) Order, 1965, on 13-11-1965, whereunder the Conciliation Officer has been barred to issue failure certificates but in case the Conciliation Officers failing to bring the parties to come to an agreement as a result of his conciliatory efforts, he is required to send to Government full report setting forth the steps taken by him for ascertaining the facts and circumstances relating to the dispute and for bringing about the settlement thereof together with full statements and circumstances and reasons on

account of which in his opinion, a settlement, could not be arrived at. Thereafter, if on consideration of the report of the Conciliation Officer the Government is satisfied that there is a case for reference to the Industrial Court, it may make such reference and where Government considers such reference wholly or in part to be inexpedient in public interest to be made to the Industrial Court, it shall record and communicate to the parties concerned its decision thereof.

Receipt and disposal, including the cases transferred from the West Pak. Industrial Court (Northern Zone) from 1-11-65 to 31-1-66.

U. S.	Receipt	Disposal
5 (5)	24	20
31	138	13
10 (1) (a)	2	...
15	2	...
20	2	3
26	14	6
28	65	16
30	9	7
25	2	...
	258	65

Intake and outturn of disputes and applications from 1-1-66 to 30-6-66 was as given hereunder :—

U. S.	Receipt	Disposal
5 (5)	22	27
31	111	76
14	2	3
15	7	...
26	106	32
28	123	86
30	8	14
35	6	8
Application for restoration	5	10
Appeal u/s 11 of T. U. A.	4	3
Application u/s 151 C.P.C.	9	3
Application u/s 6 of Industrial Dispute (Conciliation and Adjudication) Order, 1965	1	...
Application under Regulation 16 of West Pakistan Trade Unions Regulations	...	2
	403	264

The Industrial Disputes (Conciliation and Adjudication) Order, 1965 was rescinded by Government on 13-6-66 but it was also provided in the notification that notwithstanding the repeal of the Industrial Dispute (Conciliation and Adjudication) Order, 1965, any conciliation report received by Government under the provision of paragraph 3 (3) of said order and pending consideration of Government on the date of the notification shall be dealt with in accordance with the provision of the said order as if the said order had not been rescinded.

This Court also exercises appellate jurisdiction under the Trade Unions Act, 1926.

The Court also functions as Manpower Tribunal at Lahore under the Control of Employment Ordinance, 1965. Its jurisdiction extends on the Divisions of Peshawar, D. I. Khan, Multan, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Bahawalpur, Sargodha, Quetta and Kalat and Departments of Post Offices and Telegraphs and Telephones and Pakistan Western Railways throughout the Province.

Karachi Court

In the interest of efficiency and smooth working and in order to avoid the least dislocation of the work as well as to ensure normal load of work the Government established two independent Courts known as 1st and 2nd (Former Central) Industrial Court at Karachi in the beginning of the year under review.

The Government of West Pakistan reconstituted the former Central Industrial Court at Karachi as Second West Pakistan Industrial Court which actually started functioning with effect from 14-6-1965.

Later on, on 15th October, 1965 the First Industrial Court was suspended and only this Court *i.e.* the former Central Industrial Court continues to function. All the cases pending in the suspended Court were received in this Court for disposal.

No less than 306 cases under different Sections of the Industrial Disputes Ordinance were received in consequence of the suspension of the first West Pakistan Industrial Court in this Court. By the close of the financial year *i.e.*, upto 30-6-1966 there were in all 629 cases pending in this Court.

Over and above this pendency there was a regular and consistant institution of applications under various sections of the Industrial Disputes Ordinance and other Acts.

The work before this Court is of a permanent and regular nature. Actually the institution depends upon the development of Industries. At the same time Industrial peace to a great extent also depends upon the efficient and smooth working of this Court.

It is, perhaps, necessary to explain the set up and working of the Industrial Court. Besides the Chairman, members, there is a Registrar of the Court who is the Executive Head of the Office. All the Administrative Powers lies with the Registrar. The Chairman has to Act as "Appellate Authority" in most of the cases. The Registrar is the Drawing and Disbursing Officer of the Court as well as the Head of the Office. Registrar is the appointing authority and authority competent to suspend, reduce in rank, retire compulsorily, remove or dismiss in the cases of all the ministerial and class IV staff.

Every application addressed to the Court is presented to the Registrar who passes an order for the registration and fixes the date for hearing of the case in the Court after scrutinizing the same. It then passes on to the Reader who registers the same in the relevant registers, mark the numbers of the application or dispute or appeal or complainant as the case may be, and he prepares the file, submits the same on the date fixed before the Court after the issue of summons by the Registrar. Cause lists are displayed on the notice board of the court under the supervision of the Registrar. It is then that the regular hearing starts. The list of cases to be heard are usually heavy. The Reader attends the Court throughout the day, presents the files to the Chairman together with documents, other papers and records. One stenographer remains in the Court throughout the day to record the evidence adverbatim, type out the order sheets etc.

There is no fee for copies and inspection of the file. Such applications are numerous and copies have to be prepared for the parties.

The Court adopts a summary procedure in some type of cases in order to secure expeditious disposal as required by statutory provisions. The Court is supposed to prepare proper judicial records.

In order to save the labour from unnecessary expenditure and avoid any dislocation in the industries, the Court moves in circuit to hear cases at the places of the dispute, but because of the economy drive and curtailment in budget on account of national emergency these tours were stopped. Since now the emergency is over the tours have again started.

West Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation

During the year 1965-66 the scope of the WPIDC's operations underwent a change with the deletion of Small Industries from within the charter of the Corporation, restricting upto 15 industrial fields. This came about as a result of the creation of a separate Small Industries Corporation in West Pakistan in October, 1965.

Another important event of the year having its bearing on the operations of the WPIDC, was the decision of the Government of West Pakistan to charge interest on the funds advanced by it to the Corporation for investment in different projects. The funds had so far been treated as investment on behalf of the Government, eligible for dividends, which were all paid back in the Treasury. But from the year 1965-66, these funds would be treated as loan and would bear an interest of 2% initially. The Corporation would, henceforth, retain all the dividend income and other revenues received from its projects and companies and would pay interest to the Government irrespective of the extent of profits. Consequently a sum of Rs. 88.74 lacs were paid to the Provincial Government as interest for the year 1965-66.

The year 1965-66 also witnessed the beginning of the Third Plan period and the Corporation took urgent steps to put its Third Plan programme under implementation. The programme which totals to Rs. 1140 million (excluding Small Industries) mostly centres round the creation of capacities in capital goods industry. Basic industry projects like Heavy Mechanical Complex Plant, Heavy Electrical Complex, Iron and Steel Plant, Copper Plant, Specialised Refractory Plant and the development of related minerals are proposed to be taken up during the current Plan period. A

major achievement of the year had been the Corporation's success in giving a definite shape to its heavy industry programme. Not only the feasibility studies of most of the basic industry projects *i.e.* Heavy Mechanical Complex, Heavy Electrical Complex and Iron and Steel Plant, were successfully completed but also preliminary steps to start implementation of these projects were taken in hand.

Simultaneously, the Corporation, alive to the problems of our agriculture, planned to raise the fertilizer production by working out proposals of balancing the Multan Natural Gas Fertilizer Factory and putting up another extension unit of the Daudkhel Fertilizer Plant. These two plants will create additional capacities equivalent to 29,700 tons of Ammonium Nitrate, 16,500 tons of Urea and 6,00,000 tons of Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate per annum.

Although Bannu Sugar Mills was completed in April, 1965 but it was during the year under review that the mill had its first full crushing season. The Bawany Sugar Mills initially started by WPIDC, but subsequently transferred to M/s Ahmad Bros., also came into production during the year under review. Coal Tar Distillation Plant, Daudkhel, which is designed to produce 750 tons of cresote oil and 500 tons of Road Tar Pitch was also completed during the year under review and was in its trial production stage towards the closing of the year 1965-66. Modernisation work of Jatta Salt Quarries was also completed during the year under review as part of the overall scheme of modernisation of rock salt mines and quarries.

The total number of projects completed by the Corporation so far is 43 involving an outlay of about Rs. 877 million. Of these, 9 projects involving an investment of about Rs. 43 million and comprising of two paper/board mills, two chemical plants, a woollen mill and 4 cotton ginning factories have been totally dis-invested to the private enterprise. In addition, private investment has been associated in 15 other projects to the extent of Rs. 160 million. On the overall basis, the investment from the private sector in WPIDC's 43 completed projects comes to about 23% (Annexure—I).

WPIDC prepared and submitted 15 more schemes to the Government during 1965-66. The details are as under :—

(Rs. in million).

S. No.	Name of the Project	Cost	Approval status
1	Heavy Mechanical Complex (Revised) ...	151.29	PDWP in principle
2	Heavy Electrical Complex (Revised) ...	143.87	Awaited
3	Kalabagh Steel Mill ...	1499.10	Awaited
4	Extention of Natural Gas Fertilizer Factory, Multan	223.86	Awaited
5	Balancing of Natural Gas Fertilizer Factory, Multan	27.32	PDWP
6	Expansion (2nd) of Pak American Fertilizer Ltd., Daudkhel ...	283.16	PDWP in principle
7	Expansion of Pak Dyes and Chemicals Ltd., Daudkhel...	6.55	Awaited
8	Pipe Spinning Plant for Karachi Shipyard and Engg: Works Ltd. ...	2.49	Awaited
9	Extension of Gas Distribution lines to new towns within the jurisdiction of Indus Gas Company Ltd....	20.00	Approved in part
10	Manufacture of High Pressure Steel Pipes for Gas and other Industries ...	18.41	Awaited
11	Manufacture of Spheriodal Graphite, Iron Casting in Karachi Shipyard & Engineering Works Ltd. Karachi ...	1.03	Approved
12	Moulded Particle Board, Prefabricated Houses Project at Changa Manga Plantation ...	29.00	Approved
13	Fuel Briquetting Plant at Changa Manga ...	0.90	Approved
14	Industrial Alcohol Plant (Distillery of Bannu Sugar Mills) ...	4.29	Rejected
15	Flour Mills (5 units) ...	21.50	Awaited
	Total	2432.77	

Since 1965-66 was the first year of the Third Plan, and the outlines of WPIDC's programme were approved late in the year 1964-65, the immediate task before the Corporation was to transform these outlines into concrete proposals in the form of detailed project schemes. The list of schemes submitted to the Government as given above shows that the Corporation lost no time in achieving this difficult task. Thus the achievements of the year could be measured in judging the success attained by WPIDC in formulating these project schemes which aim at creation of a sound basis for the development of industries producing capital goods.

In addition, the WPIDC submitted 5 Survey Schemes to the Government to establish the feasibility of projects like Iron & Steel Mill, Forest Industries and Mineral Development. Survey schemes regarding Iron & Steel Mill and most of the Forest Industries like Fuel Briquetting Plant and Moulded Particle Boards and Prefabricated Houses had already been successfully completed.

The Corporation had under execution 21 projects at a cost of Rs. 1039.40 million as at 30th June, 1966 (Annexure—II). The major share of the development expenditure relate to Heavy Industry projects *viz*: Pakistan Machine Tool Factory. Heavy Mechanical Complex, Heavy Electrical Complex, and Extension of Karachi Shipyard, Zeal Pak Cement Factory and Fertilizer Factories. These projects would be completed during the Third Plan period. A detailed review of the progress made so far on these projects appear in the succeeding pages.

The WPIDC's managed projects/companies produced goods worth Rs. 238.21 million during the year 1965-66 as compared to Rs. 225.87 during the year 1964-65 (valued at 1962-63 prices). The details of these are given in Annexure—III. During the year 1965-66, the level of production in the field of Fertilizers, Coal, Salt and Chemicals was higher as compared to 1964-65 whereas the Cement Factories had to curtail their production in view of reduced construction activities both in the public and private sectors as a result of the Indo-Pak War.

Heavy Engineering

WPIDC has so far sponsored four schemes in this field namely, Pakistan Machine Tool Factory, Heavy Mechanical Complex, Heavy Electrical Complex and Iron and Steel Project, which involve an outlay of Rs. 1910 million. Feasibility studies of all the four projects having been completed, their detailed project schemes on PC-I were prepared and submitted for Government approval. Whereas the scheme of the Pakistan Machine Tool Factory is in good progress, the other three schemes were awaiting Government approval. The Machine Tool

Factory is designed to produce horizontal, vertical and universal machine tools, gear boxes and differentials, die-casting and forging etc. with an annual turnover of Rs. 45 million on single shift basis and Rs. 90 million on a double shift basis. A brief account of the uptodate position of work is as follows :—

13.92% construction work of open air stores, roads and external services, 100% work of tunnel, 54% of staff building, gate keeper's office, 24% of training institute, 17.5% of production shops No. 1 and 2, 60% of electrification and 72% of internal water supply and sanitary fittings has been completed.

An allocation of 21.50 million Swiss Francs has been made by the Government for the purpose of purchase of plant and machinery. Out of this amount contract worth Swiss Francs 8.679 million have been finalised and orders for import of machinery placed with the suppliers. French Credit worth 19.00 million French Francs and Italian Credit worth 164,734,000 Italian Liras are also being finalised for the purpose of import of machinery etc.

The scheme of the Heavy Mechanical Complex was revised as a result of the Chinese collaboration in this project. The revised scheme envisages the manufacture of equipment of cement and sugar mills plants low pressure package type boilers, travelling cranes, railway material, road building machines, medium pressure vessels and misc. steel structures weighing 14,500 tons and valued at 61.25 million per annum. Although the formal approval of the Government has not been received to date, but it has been approved in principle. The site of the Heavy Mechanical Complex, has been selected near Taxila and preliminary work such as boring of the land, has started.

The planning work of Heavy Electrical Complex was also completed during the year under review. The production programme, which aims at manufacturing of items such as power generators, transformers, high voltage and high power line insulators, heat exchangers was finalised. The annual turnover of this complex on single shift basis will be of the value of Rs. 53.00 millions. Detailed discussions were held with the Government agencies and the consultants to ensure the viability of the proposed project. Now the stage is almost set for going ahead with the execution work and will be undertaken as and when Government's approval is available.

The Kalabagh Steel Mill, which would rank amongst the country's

biggest industrial venture, envisages to produce 5,00,000 tons of steel based on indigenous iron ore. Apart from the preparation of project scheme, feasibility surveys for knowing the utility of iron ore deposits at Chitral and Kalabagh were undertaken. Preliminary surveys have proved that there are 125 million tons of iron ore available in the country. For a scheme involving such heavy outlay, the Corporation had to take steps to ensure its economic viability. Arrangements were made to conduct large size tests in Germany by the famous firm of M/s Salzigitter. The test has proved that the Kalabagh ore could be economically exploited and a viable project could be based thereon.

Fertilizers & Chemicals

WPIDC had under implementation expansion schemes of the Pak American Fertilizers Ltd., Daudkhel, and the Lyallpur Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd., which aimed at increasing the fertilizer production by 50,000 tons of Ammonium Sulphate and 36,000 tons of Super-phosphate per annum.

For the expansion of IOF, Sulphuric Acid Plant had reached site and Superphosphate plant was expected shortly. Construction work had reached the stage where erection of plant and machinery could be taken in hand. Work on the housing colony was also taken in hand simultaneously. As regards the extension of Pak American Fertilizer Factory, contracts for the main units had been finalised with French and Japanese suppliers. Consultancy agreements were also negotiated. Main machinery will start arriving very soon. At site, dirty cold, clean cold and fresh water pipe lines had been extended for the erection of new Cooling Towers. Both these schemes were expected to be completed during 1966-67.

In order to attain self sufficiency in country's food requirements special emphasis is being given to raise the per acre out-put of agricultural production, one of the tools to raise the yield is the extensive use of fertilizers. The Corporation, on the directive of the Central Government, has already submitted two schemes as a result, namely, balancing of Natural Gas Fertilizer Factory, Multan and Extension of Pak American Fertilizer Factory, Daudkhel. These factories will produce 29,700 tons of Ammonium Nitrate, 16,500 tons of Urea and 7,50,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer in term of Ammonium Sulphate respectively. Since both the schemes are of national importance these were given priority and not only detailed schemes were prepared during the year under review but world-wide tenders for the supply of necessary plant and machinery were invited. This work is expected to be finalised by September, October, 1966.

The proposal to utilize the crude tar product at the Pak American, Fer-

tilizers Ltd., was being implemented at a cost of Rs. 1.52 million. It would produce 750 tons of creosote oil and 500 tons of road tar/pitch. Erection work of the plant and equipment and the civil engineering work had been completed in all respects in May, 1966, when the plant was put on trial. It is now being set for final trial.

Cement

The Zeal Pak Cement Factory Ltd., is further being expanded by the addition of 5th and 6th kilns of the capacity of 1,000 tons per day, each. The expansion of units would cost Rs. 98.7 million. The machinery ordered has been received and almost all of it has reached the site. Civil Engineering and structural works are progressing satisfactorily. Work on civil construction of slurry silos, chimney, kiln foundation, crane yard and four cement silos is almost complete. Other buildings attached with the schemes have reached advanced stages of completion. Erection work is estimated to be completed in 1967-68.

A White Cement Plant is being set up as an adjunct to Pak American Fertilizer Factory, Daudkhel, which would utilize the waste product of the factory. The scheme likely to involve an expenditure of Rs. 7.1 million would produce 15,000 tons of white cement annually. Most of the plant and machinery has arrived and was despatched to the site. Civil Engineering Works on smoke chamber, wash mill, burners platform, kiln foundations and piling work has been completed whereas work on raw and cement mills, material storage and slurry silos is in progress. Erection of Plant and Machinery was started in June, 1966 and every effort is being made to finish the work as early as possible. The erection of machinery was delayed due to its late arrival on account of Indo Pak War and efforts are being made to make up for the lost time.

WPIDC took over the Hyderabad Trust Refractory Project in order to balance it with additional equipment with a view to produce 10,000 tons of fire-bricks per annum. The modernisation scheme is being implemented at a cost of Rs. 5.44 million. The Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan has been associated in this venture and the Bank will provide both foreign exchange finances and rupee investment. A consultancy agreement with consulting engineer, Dr. Otto, was executed in June 1965, but his arrival was delayed by 5 months due to national emergency. However, the consulting engineer, after having detailed discussions left Pakistan in the month of March, 1966 for preparation of final list of required machinery and spares which would be required. On the other hand, repair and overhauling work of existing plant and machinery was started in December, 1965 which has been

completed to the extent of 85%, 75% of stores have been shifted from clay works to Refractory Plant of electric substation and switch room building and installation of electric transformer has so far been completed. The modernisation work is expected to be completed towards the middle of the year, 1966-67.

Coal

The Degari Coal Mines is being developed into phases, the first phase aims at producing 340 tons of coal per day while the 2nd phase will raise the production to 1,000 tons a day. The first phase of the work is expected to be completed by the end of 1966-67. The mining operations and other developmental works are in progress and considerable progress was achieved during the year under review and the drivage was further advanced in all the Adits. 39,033 tons of coal were raised during 1965-66 as compared to 28,830 raised in 1964-65.

The Sharigh Coal Mines is being so developed as to raise the coal production at the rate of 450 tons per day. As per original estimates, the target was to be achieved by 1970 but now the same is hoped to be achieved by 1968. All arrangments in connection with the opening of underground working have been finalised. Work on factory building has been completed while the work on housing colony, remained in progress during the year under review. The remaining part of the machinery to be imported from France and Japan have been ordered. As far as the mining operations are concerned three cross measure drifts have been completed upto top seam and middle seam. Further drivage along the strike in respective seam is in progress. Sharigh mines produced 38,053 tons of coal during 1965-66 as compared to 27,180 tons in 1964-65.

The Scheme of the Central Block Sor-Range originally envisaged an increase in the production of coal to 500 tons per day by June, 1965 and 1000 tons per day by December, 1967. Due to geological faults, there was a set-back in the realization of this target. A revised plan is being drawn and simultaneously efforts are being made to achieve the ultimate target of production as early as possible. The drivage has reached upto 651 feet in main level north west, 68 feet in north west ventilation connection, 210 feet in south east middle level gallery, 338 feet in south east gallery of B incline and upto 115 feet in south east stone level gallery of V incline. The raising of coal during 1965-66 was 52,502 tons as compared to 47,669 raised in 1964-65.

Shipyard

Part 1 of the Phase II scheme of the Karachi Shipyard and Engineering Works Ltd., was submitted to the Government in April, 1963 at a cost of Rs. 32 million. It envisaged the construction of a second dry dock, a second berth and additional facilities.

The expansion scheme was approved on a provisional basis and a part sum of Rs. 6.65 million was released by the Government for the import of essential equipment for the construction of the large ocean-going vessel. Pending final approval, the expansion scheme could not be progressed fully. The final approval of the scheme, however, was accorded by the Government in March 1966. The work on soil exploration, extension of open craneway, joinery and carpentry shop have been completed while super-structure work on plumber shop has been completed upto 75%, 30% work on lock-smith shop and 20% work on stores armoury extension has also been completed. World wide tenders for dry dock No. 2 and berth No. 2 etc., had been received and were being considered which would be finalised very shortly. Another land-mark in the history of the shipyard was the completion of the first ocean-going vessel of 12,860 TDW. This was the biggest vessel built in the country so far. The Karachi Shipyard & Engg. Works Ltd., has acquired orders for the building up of another ship of the same size. With the completion of the extension scheme, the shipyard would be in a position to construct three ships of 12,000/13,000 TDW per annum.

Salt

The scheme for the Table Salt Manufacturing Plant at Warcha was submitted at a cost of Rs. 0.8 million in January, 1963 and the Government's approval was received in February, 1964. The scheme aims at producing 1,200 tons of table salt annually. Due to high cost of plant and machinery, the scheme was revised at Rs. 1.24 million, and submitted to Government. It was deferred at the instance of the Government for examining the possibility of export of table salt. On preliminary enquiries, it has been assured by the local export agents that the table salt would be marketable in the foreign countries. The matter was referred to Pakistan Embassies abroad in 28 countries. Most of them have sent replies, which are being examined and a report on the basis of these would be shortly prepared and submitted to the Government.

The Corporation had also in hand modernisation scheme of rock salt mines and quarries at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 1.27 million. The scheme envisages increase in the present production through the lying of a new low level tunnel, improvement of water supply and the mechanisation of mines and quarries. The modernisation scheme is in advanced stage of completion.

A mechanical haulage is under installation at the Kalabagh Salt Mines, at a cost of Rs. 0.25 million. The scheme entails efficient and improved production as a result of the

replacement of existing methods of mule haulage by mechanical system. The machinery required has been despatched at site. The track sleepers and tubs were transferred from Limestone and Gypsum Quarries Daudkhel to site. The work on exploratory tunnel is in full swing.

Forests Industries

The scheme for the Timber Preservation and Treatment Plant at Havelian costing Rs. 1.35 million, was submitted to the Government in January, 1963. The plant envisaged to produce one lac cu. ft. of treated sawn timber and 10,000 treated poles annually. Originally, the plant was to be set up at Rawalpindi, but in view of the prohibitive cost of land, the WPIDC proposed to shift the site to Havelian. This was approved by the Government in January, 1964. Formalities regarding the acquisition of land at Havelian had been completed. In the meanwhile, the machinery and equipment was received at site and stored. Work on the housing colony was in advanced stages. Work on construction of saw mill, office building, timber shed and boiler and seasoning kiln has been completed upto 30%, 50%, 10% and 5% respectively. Erection work of equipment was awarded to M/S. Shariff Industrial Engineering Aid, Rawalpindi whose staff had reached site. The checking work of machinery and equipment had also started.

The scheme of Timber Seasoning Plant at Pirawala, costing Rs. 0.45 million was submitted to the Government in January, 1963. The plant aimed at producing 40,000 cu.ft. of sawn timber annually. The approval to the scheme was received in June, 1963. Machinery and equipment had been ordered and received at site and the erection work would be started as soon as the foundation was completed. Preliminary inspection of site and other arrangements had been completed by the erectors. Office building and barbed wire fencing had been completed. Work on construction of saw mill seasoning kiln, boiler house, sewerage and sanitation and store workshop was under construction and completed upto the extent of 20%, 5%, 55% and 20% respectively. Railway crossing plan for power supply has been drawn and submitted to Divisional Engineer, Railways, Multan.

WPIDC has further proposed to implement a good number of forest industry project during the Third Plan. The schemes of Moulded Particle Board Prefabricated House and Fuel Briquetting Plant (Based on forest waste) have been sponsored to Government at a cost of Rs. 29 million and 8.9 million respectively. The former project envisages to produce 3000 complete houses, 15,000 corrugated roof sheets and 27,000 corrugated ceiling sheets, whereas, the

latter would produce 4628 tons of fuel briquettes per annum.

Jute

The Crescent Jute Products Ltd., Jaranwala, which is designed to produce 17,000 tons of Jute goods per annum including socks, twill bags and hessian cloth, was initially started by WPIDC but subsequently transferred to a private party. WPIDC retains a nominal interest of 10% of the total cost of the project. Most of the plant and machinery of the project has reached site, preliminery work such as drawings and other specifications have been drawn. Construction work of buildings is in the final stages of completion. In the housing colony, single quarters have been completed which have been occupied by the staff. Erection work of machinery is expected to be taken up shortly.

ANNEXURE I

INVESTMENT IN COMPLETED PROJECTS AS AT 30-6-1966 (LARGE INDUSTRY)

(Rs. in million)

S. No.	Name of the Project	Total cost paid up capital	Investment WPIDC	Investment Private
	(A) FORMED INTO LIMITED COMPANIES			
	I. Under WPIDC Management			
1	Karachi Shipyard and Engg. Works Ltd., Karachi ...	78.69	78.69	...
2	Lyallpur Chemical & Fertilizers Ltd., Lyallpur ...	2.50	1.88	0.62
3	Pak American Fertilizers Ltd., Daudkhel ...	90.00	90.00	...
4	Makerwal Collieries Ltd., Mari-Indus ...	15.00	15.00	...
5	Zeal Pak Cement Factory Ltd., Hyderabad ...	33.00	23.16	9.84
6	Maple Leaf Cement Factory Ltd., Daudkhel ...	30.00	30.00	...
7	Harnai Woollen Mills Ltd., Harnai	5.00	4.12	0.88
8	Qaidabad Woollen Mills Ltd., Qaidabad ...	5.00	5.00	...
9	Indus Gas Company Ltd., Karachi	7.25	7.25	...
10	Pak Dyes and Chemicals Ltd., Daudkhel ...	6.00	4.20	1.80
11	Kurrum Chemical Company Ltd., Rawalpindi ...	0.10	0.50	0.50
12	Rosin & Turpentine Factory Ltd., Nairpur ...	1.20	0.50	0.70
13	Antibiotics (Private) Ltd., Daudkhel ...	10.00	10.00	...
	Total ...	283.74	269.85	13.89

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Total cost paid up capital	Investment	
			WPIDC	Private
	II. Under Private Management			
1	Adamjee Paper Board Mills, Nowshera.	21.00	...	21.00
2	Nowshera Chemical Works (Adamjee Industries).			
3	Sethi Straw Board Mills Ltd., Rahwali ...	11.50	...	11.50
4	Bawany Sugar Mills Ltd., Badin ...	15.00	1.00	14.00
5	Charsadda Sugar Mills Ltd., Charsadda ...	15.05	2.88	12.17
6	Bannu Woollen Mills Ltd., Bannu	5.00	...	5.00
7	Model Cotton Ginning Factory Ltd., Mirpurkhas ...	0.75	...	0.75
8	Model Cotton Ginning Factory Lt., Sultanabad ...	0.50	...	0.50
9	Model Cotton Ginning Factory Ltd., Sargodha ...	0.90	...	0.90
10	Sui Northern Gas Pipeline Ltd. ...	100.00**	33.30	66.70
11	Sui Gas Transmission Company Ltd.	63.20*	63.20	...
	...	37.80	8.15	29.65
12	Karachi Gas Company Ltd. ...	15.00	5.00	10.00
	Total ...	285.70	113.53	172.17
	Total (A) ...	569.44	383.38	186.06

*Debenture.

**Including taken over projects, *viz.*, Indus & Sutlej River Crossing Projects of Sui-Multan Gas Pipelines, Sui Multan Gas Distribution Project and Sui Multan Gas Pipelines.

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Total cost paid up capital	Investment	
			WPIDC	Capital
	(B) NOT YET FORMED INTO LIMITED COMPANIES			
	I. Under WPIDC Management			
1	Preparatory Survey of Iron Ore in Dammer Nissar (Chitral Area)	0.20	0.20	...
2	All-Weather Road and Tunnel Project ...	0.30	0.30	...
3	Iron Ore Survey and Prospecting, Kalabagh ...	14.08	14.08	...
4	Natural Gas Fertilizer Factory, Multan ...	239.00	239.00	...
5 to 10	Rock Salt Mines & Quarries at Kalabagh, Khewra, Warcha, Bahadurkhel, Karal & Jatta ...	5.28	5.28	...
11	Survey of Shrimp Resources, Mekran Coast ...	0.23	0.23	...
12	Bannu Co-operative Sugar Mills ...	26.50	26.50	...
	Total ...	285.59	285.59	...
	II. Under Private Management			
1	D.D.T. Factory, Nowshera ...	3.02	...	3.02
2	Talpur Textile Mills, Tando Mohd. Khan ...	5.00	2.45	2.55
3	Kohinoor Sugar Mills, Jauharabad	10.85	1.25	9.60
4 to 10	Model Cotton Ginning Factory, Matli, Noabad and Multan ...	2.10	...	2.10
	Total ...	20.97	3.70	17.27
	Total (B) ...	306.56	289.29	17.27
	Total (A) + (B) ...	876.00	672.67	203.33

ANNEXURE II

CAPITAL COST & ANNUAL CAPACITY OF UNDER WAY PROJECTS AS AT 30-6-1966.

(Rs. in million)

S. No.	Name of the Project	Commodity	Annual Capacity	Capital Cost
	I. Coal			
1	Development of Central Block, Sor Range.	Coal	1000 tons/day	26.10
2	Development of Degari Mines, Degari.	Coal	1000 tons/day	38.10
3	Development of Sharigh Mines, Sharigh.	Coal	450 tons/day	27.69
	II. Fertilizers and Chemicals			
4	Expansion of Lyallpur Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, Lyallpur.	Phosphate	36,000 tons	8.97
5	Expansion of Pak American Fertilizer Limited, Daudkhel.	A. Sulphate	50,000 tons	35.00
6	Extension (end) of Pak American Fertilizer Factory, Daudkhel.	Fertilizer in terms of Ammonium Sulphate.	7,50,000 tons	283.16
7	Balancing of (Production Units) of Natural Gas Fertilizer Factory, Multan.	Ammonium Nitrate Urea.	29,700 tons 16,500 tons	27.32
8	Coal Tar Distillation Plant, Daudkhel.	Cresote Oil. Road/Tar/Pitch ...	750 tons 500 tons	2.50
	III. Heavy Engineering			
9	Pakistan Machine Tools, Landhi	Small to medium size machine tools.	Annual turnover of Rs. 45 million	116.20

(Rs. in million)

S. No.	Name of the Project	Commodity	Annual Capacity	Capital Cost
10	Heavy Electrical Complex	Transformers switch-gear capacitors, motor and generators and control gear.	Annual turn over Rs. 53 million	143.87
11	Heavy Mechanical Complex	Heavy Machinery equipment.	Annual turn-over of Rs. 61.25 million.	151.29
12	Karachi Shipyard and Engg. Works Limited, (Part-I, Phase-II).	(*i*) Ship repairs	All kinds of running repairs of ships including under water repairs	32.00
		(*ii*) Ship building	Ships upto 13,000 T.D.W.	
		(*iii*) General Steel construction.	6000 tons per year if no ships building works is in hand.	
		(*iv*) Diesel Engine Construction.	20 to 30 engines per year of 112 to 204 HP.	
		(*v*) Foundry Works	Cast Iron 20 tons per/day, steel 10 tons per/day, non-ferrous 2 tons per/day.	
	IV. Cement and Refractory			
13	Expansion of Zeal Pak Cement Factory Limited (5th and 6th kiln).	Cement	6,00,000 tons	98.70
14	White Cement Plant, Daudkhel	White Cement	15,000 tons	7.10

(Rs. in million)

S. No.	Name of the Project	Commodity	Annual Capacity	Capital Cost
15	General Refractories Limited, Landhi.	Fire-Bricks	10,000 tons	5.44
	V. Jute			
16	Crescent Jute Products Limited, Jaranwala.	Jute Goods	17,000 tons	31.40
	VI. Forest Industries			
17	Timber and Preservation and Treatment Plant, Havelian	Treated Sawn Timber Treated	1,00,000 cu. ft. 10,000 Nos. poles	1.35
18	Timber Seasoning Plant, Piranwala.	Sawn Timber	40,000 cu. ft.	0.45
	VII. Salt			
19	Table Salt Manufacturing Plant, Warcha.	Table Salt	1200 tons	1.24
20	Development of Rock Salt Mines and Quarries.	Cock Salt	The out-put will be increased after modernisation	1.27
21	Installation of Mechanical Haulage at Kalabagh.	...	The Mule Haulage will be replaced by Mechanical Haulage.	0.25
	Total	...		1039.40

STATEMENT SHOWING PRODUCTION OF W.P.I.D.C. PROJECTS DURING THE YEAR, 1964-65 and 1965-66

S. No.	Name of the Project	Commodity	Unit	Annual Capacity	Production			
					1964-65		1965-66	
					Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A.	**COMPLETED PROJECTS**							
	I. Cement							
1	Zeal Pak Cement Factory Limited, Hyderabad.	Cement ...	Tons	4,80,000	5,31,315	61.57	4,98,298	57.74
2	Maple Leaf Cement Factory Limited, Daudkhel.	Cement ...	Tons	2,50,000	2,56,261	29.79	1,96,210	22.74
	II. Chemical & Fertilizers							
1	Kurram Chemical Company Limited, Rawalpindi.	Santomin ...	Kilos	7,000	2,959	0.73	3,404	.84
2	Lyallpur Chemical and Fertilizers Limited, Lyallpur.	(*i*) Sulphuric Acid.	Tons	6,000	5,038	1.97	5,628	2.21
		(*ii*) Super Phosphate.	Tons	6,000	8,040	2.32	7,860	2.28
3	Pak American Fertilizer Factory Limited, Daudkhel.	(*i*) Ammonium Sulphate.	Tons	50,000	3,4852	10.94	38,424	12.07
4	Natural Gas Fertilizer Factory, Multan.	(*i*) Ammonium Nitrate.	Tons	1,03,000	75,325	24.55	74,765	24.37
		(*ii*) Urea ...	Tons	59,200	44,325	24.37	41,427	22.83

S. No.	Name of the Project	Commodity	Unit	Annual Capacity	Production 1964-65 Quantity	Production 1964-65 Value	Production 1965-66 Quantity	Production 1965-66 Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5	Antibiotics (Private) Limited, Daudkhel.	(*i*) Sodium Crystals (*ii*) Procaine Crystals	Mega units	72,00,000	98,97,160	8.41	85,55,580	7.70
6	Haripur Rosin and Turpentine Factory Limited, Haripur.	(*i*) Rosin	Mds.	1,10,000	42,251	2.03	13,692.25	.66
		(*ii*) Turpentine	Gallons	2,25,000	83,283	.17	21,074	.04
7	Pak Dyes and Chemicals Limited, Daudkhel.	(*i*) Pak Direct Deep Black K.P.	Tons	...	57	.60	67.80	0.72
		(*ii*) Sulphur Black	Tons	300	443	2.21	332,75	1.66
		(*iii*) Pak Congo Red.	Tons	250	59	.47	105.30	0.84
	III. Collieries							
1	Makerwal Collieries ...	Coal	Tons	1,000 (Per Day)	1,43,821	7.77	1,48,511	8.02
2	Gulla Khel Collieries ...	Coal	Tons		43,963	2.37	15,975	.86
3	Sharigh Collieries ...	Coal	Tons	450 (Per Day)	27,180	1.47	38,053	2.06
4	Sor-Range Collieries ...	Coal	Tons	1,000 (Per Day)	47,709	2.58	52,502	2.84
5	Degari Collieries ...	Coal	Tons	1 000 (Per Day)	28,880	1.56	39,033	2.11

IV. Ship Building							
1 Karachi Shipyard and Engineering Works Limited.	(*i*) Ship Repair	Rs.			25.90		25.08
	(*ii*) General Steel Construction.	Rs.					
	(*iii*) Foundry	Rs.					
	(*iv*) Ship Building	Rs.					
V. Other Minerals							
1 Gymsum and Lime Stone Quarries, Iskanderabad.	(*i*) Gypsum	Tons	Not fixed	1,64,390	1.64	93,803	0.89
	(*ii*) Lime Stone	Tons		3,13,203	.76	2,39,600	0.60
VI· Textile							
1 Quaidabad Woollen Mills Limited, Quaidabad.	Wilton Carpet.	Sq. Yds.	2,10,000	35,759	1.44	33,104	1.34
2 Harnai Woollen Mills Limited, Harnai.	(*i*) Woollen Cloth.	Yds.	6,30,000	2,21,451	3.54	1,99,233	3.19
	(*ii*) Worsted Cloth	Yds.	1,83,000	83,330	1.92	2,34,395	5.39
VII. Sugar							
1 Bannu Sugar Mills, Bannu ...	Sugar	Mds.	4,08,300	...	...	3,89,430	23.37
VIII. Salt							
1 Salt Mines, Kalabagh ...	Salt	Mds.	Not fixed	5,01,300	0.36	4,85,625	0.35
2 Salt Mines, Khewra ...	Salt	Mds.		40,67,929	2.89	50,02,000	3.55
3 Salt Mines, Warcha ...	Salt	Mds.		11,18,646	0.79	15,00,216	1.07
4 Salt Quarries, Jatta ...	Salt	Mds.		3,27,010	0.23	4,28,310	0.30
5 Salt Quarries, Karak ...	Salt	Mds.		41,440	.03	49,190	.04
6 Salt Quarries, Bahadurkhel ...	Salt	Mds.		6,90,080	0.49	6,30,190	0.45
			Total	...	225.86		238.21

Minimum Wages Board

In order to meet with international obligation with regard to recommendation No. 30 of International Labour Organisation which recognise the right of workers to have a minimum wage, the Government of Pakistan decided in 1961 to take steps for regulating the minimum wages of workers in the country.

With a view to implement this obligation the Government of Pakistan promulgated the Minimum Wage Ordinance in 1961. It provides for the regulation of minimum rates of wages and covers persons, including apprentices, employed in any industry doing any skilled, unskilled, intellectual, technical, clerical, manual or other work including domestic work with the exception of the employees of Government and persons employed in coal mines and agriculture.

Before the year under report the Board had completed inquiries in respect of the following industries:–

1. Steel Re-rolling.
2. Motor Road Transport.
3. Cotton Textile (only unskilled workers).
4. Ice Manufacturing.
5. Sugar.
6. Woollen Textile (only unskilled workers).
7. Silk and Rayon.
8. Leather Goods.
9. Plastic Products.

Government of West Pakista[n] accepted recommendations of t[he] Board in respect of all the 9 industri[es] mentioned above.

During the year under report [the] Board took up enquiries in respect [of] the following :—

1. Cotton Ginning and Pres[sing] Industry.

2. Metal Industry (Primarily concerned with utensils).

3. Reconsideration of the question of heat allowance to the persons affected by heat in the Steel Re-rolling Industry.

4. Vegetable Ghee and Edible Oil Industry.

In respect of Cotton Ginning and Pressing Industry the recommendations of the Board have since been sent to Government for approval and notification. As far as the Metal Industry is concerned the Board almost completed its inquiry by the end of the year under report.

Government of West Pakistan directed the Board in February, 1966 to reconsider the question of the grant of heat allowance to workers in the Steel Re-rolling Industry. The question of heat allowance had attracted interest both of the employers as well as the employees. It was a very ticklish question indeed. The employers wanted that no heat allowance should be given at all, while the employees insisted upon its payment at an increased rate. The Board gave meticulous attention to this problem visited a number of factories in the Province, held a number of meetings and after prolonged discussions and deliberations they formulated their recommendations for notifying in the gazette of West Pakistan with a view to invite objections of the persons likely to be affected by it.

The Board *also took up the* case of fixation of minimum wages in the Vegetable Ghee and Edible Oils Industry.

The Board fixed the following wages of workers in the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Industry and the Metal Industry (Primarily concerned with utensils) :—

Cotton Ginning & Pressing Industry

For Cotton Ginning and Pressing Industry the Board divided the Province into three Zones :—

Zone 'A' comprising the Municipal Corporations.

Zone 'B' comprising the Municipal Committees.

Zone 'C' comprising the Town Committees.

The Board fixed the following wages of workers in this industry :—

1. *Skilled*

Zone 'A' Rs. 5.25 per day and Rs. 136.50 per month of 26 days.

Zone 'B' Rs. 5.15 per day and Rs. 133.90 per month of 26 days.

Zone 'C' Rs. 5.00 per day and Rs. 130.00 per month of 26 days.

2. *Semi-Skilled*

Zone 'A' Rs. 4.25 per day and Rs. 110.50 per month of 26 days.

Zone 'B' Rs. 4.15 per day and Rs. 107.90 per month of 26 days.

Zone 'C' Rs. 4.00 per day and Rs. 104.00 per month of 26 days.

3. *Unskilled*

Zone 'A' Rs. 3.25 per day and Rs. 84.50 per month of 26 days.

Zone 'B' Rs. 3.12 per day and Rs. 81.12 per month of 26 days.

Zone 'C' Rs. 3.00 per day and Rs. 78.00 per month of 26 days.

Metal Industry (Primarily concerned with utensils)

For Metal Industry (Primarily concerned with utensils) the Board divided the Province into two Zones:–

Zone 'A' comprising Karachi Corporation including areas within five miles radius outside it.

Zone 'B' the rest of the Province excepting tribal areas.

The Board fixed the following wages of workers in this Industry:–

	Zone 'A'		Zone 'B'	
	Daily wages	Monthly wages	Daily wages	Monthly wages
1. Skilled-A	Rs. 7.50	Rs. 195.00	Rs. 6.50	Rs. 169.00
Skilled-B	Rs. 6.50	Rs. 169.00	Rs. 5.75	Rs. 149.50
Skilled-C	Rs. 5.75	Rs. 149.50	Rs. 5.00	Rs. 130.00
2. Semi-Skilled	Rs. 5.00	Rs. 130.00	Rs. 4.25	Rs. 110.50
3. Unskilled	Rs. 4.00	Rs. 104.00	Rs. 3.25	Rs. 84.50

Communications and Works

The activities and the achievements of Communications and Works Department in the Province of West Pakistan in the different fields of Construction and Maintenance are briefly mentioned below :—

Road Construction

Out of the "On-going and New Schemes" of the 3rd Five Year Plan 164 miles of roads were constructed during the year, in all the B. & R. Regions as detailed below :—

Northern Region	...	14 miles
Central Region	...	32 miles
Eastern Region	...	68 miles
Southern Region	...	47 miles
Western Region	...	3 miles

Highways Construction

The Provincial Government intends to construct 4 Super Highways in the Province which are :—

(*i*) Karachi-Hyderabad

(*ii*) Lahore-Multan

(*iii*) Lahore-Lyallyur

(*iv*) Sheikhupura-Sargodha-Khushab.

The detailed designing of Karachi-Hyderabad Highway has been completed, tenders have been received and the work is likely to be started before the end of the current year. This 89 miles of 2 lane Highway of 24 feet Black Topped width with stabilized shoulders on either side, will be completed in 1969 at an estimated cost of Rs. 11 crores.

Consultants for the detailed designing of the other Super Highways are being appointed.

Building Construction

In the Province of West Pakistan there are numerous residential and non-residential buildings, relating to various departments of the Government, which were completed or which remained in progress or which were taken in hand, during the year under report.

A brief account of the progress in respect of the building scheme is as below :—

Nature of work done during the year.	Number of Building schemes in each region of B & R Department.						Total No. of Bldg. schemes in W. Pakistan
	Peshawar settled district	Peshawar tribal areas	Lahore	Bahawal-pur.	Hyder abad	Quetta	
Completed ...	67	16	39	53	125	97	397
In Progress ...	59	31	98	50	42	65	345
Taken in Hand ...	71	41	33	...	18	16	179
Total	197	88	170	103	185	178	921

The year under report was indeed an extraordinary year and the Bahawalpur Region, had to undertake emergency works of national and strategic importance, in addition to its normal work load.

Bridge Construction

The following bridges are being constructed as I.D.A. aided schemes and their total cost is Rs. 4.60 crores :—

1. Bridge over river Ravi at Lahore.
2. Bridge over river Jhelum at Jhelum.
3. Bridge over river Sutlej at Bahawalpur.

The bridge over river Sutlej at Bahawalpur will be completed by July, 1968, while the other two bridges are expected to be completed by the end of 1967.

The following bridges are being constructed from our own resources at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.75 crores :—

1. Bridge over river Ravi at Chichawatni.
2. Bridge over river Kabul at Jehangira.
3. Bridge over river Indus at Sujawal.

The bridge over river Indus at Sujawal is being constructed by the Irrigation Department on behalf of Communications and Works Department and is expected to be completed in the current plan period. The other two bridges will be completed by 1967. The following small bridges are also under construction :—

1. Over Silkas Nullah near Pindi Gheb.

2. Naiwala bridge on Indus Highway.

3. Sohan bridge on Chinab Karor Road.

Aik Nullah bridge

Bridges over Aik Nullah which crosses the following Roads are being constructed by the Communications and Works Department and are financed by the Flood Commission :—

1. Sialkot-Zafarwal Road.
2. Sialkot-Pasrur Road.
3. Sialkot-Daska Road.

Deg Nullah bridge

The major bridge over Deg Nullah near Qila Sobha Singh crossing Pasrur-Narowal road has been completed during the year under report.

Overhead bridges

Two overhead bridges under construction are at :—

1. Wazirabad.
2. Mulan.

Housing

The Housing and Settlement Agency is entrusted with the responsibility of tackling the housing requirements and housing projects in the Province.

The main Scheme is that of the "LAHORE TOWNSHIP" which is estimated to cost Rs. 9.0 crores ; and provides for the construction of 10,000 quarters for the low income group, development of 15,000 number of plots and an area of 700 acres for industries. The scheme is being financed by the Canadian Government.

The other small Satellite Schemes, which are in hand for execution are :—

1. Lyallpur (Extension to Peoples Colony, Ghulam Muhammadabad Colony and C-Type Colony).
2. Rawalpindi (Satellite Town).
3. Sargodha (Satellite Town).
4. Gujranwala (Extension to Satellite Town & D-Type Colony).
5. Bahawalpur (Satellite Town).
6. Rahimyarkhan (Gulberg Road Satellite Town).
7. Hyderabad (Shah Latifabad Satellite Town).
8. Shah Latifabad (4000-D Type Quarters)

Efforts are being made to acquire land for the above schemes.

Town Planning

The usual activities in this respect are to render technical assistance in the preparation of Town Planning and Housing Schemes of the Municipal Committees and the Improvement Trust, throughout the Province of West Pakistan (except the Lahore Improvement Trust).

Various schemes for Government owned lands, survey and layout Plans of Satellite Town Master Plans of various towns in West Pakistan, remained under preparation, during the year under report.

The Master Plan for Lahore and Hyderabad have been completed.

Work on the Master Plans for Lyallpur and Peshawar is nearing completion.

Work on the preparation of Master Plans for Rawalpindi and Multan has been started.

First Phase of the widening of the Mall at Lahore (From Charing Cross to Zafar Ali Road) has been completed at an estimated cost of Rs. 19 lakhs.

Road Maintenance

During the year under report all possible efforts were made to keep the road communication in good condition throughout the Province, by carrying out the normal repairs needed for the proper maintenance of roads.

The break up of the mileage of roads which were maintained during the year, is given below by types :—

B & R Region.	Length of roads in Miles			
	Metalled Roads	Shingled Roads	Kacha Roads	Total Mileage
Northern-Peshawar	1865.730	2317.195	260.610	4443.535
Central-Lahore	3139.213	...	305.366	3444.579
Eastern-Bahawalpur	2262.425	...	1137.225	3399.680
Southern-Hyderabad	1574.740	...	938.480	2513.220
Western-Quetta	929.375	5906.50	703.920	7266.875
Total (West Pakistan)	9771.483	8223.695	3072.711	22027.109

In addition to the normal maintenance, the work on the widening, improvement and reconditioning of certain highways and roads, provided in the current Plan, remained in progress during the year under report.

Building Maintenance

The maintenance of public buildings is also a huge task. The department is also responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of the building

of all other departments such as :—

1. General Administration Department.
2. Health Department.
3. Agriculture Department.
4. Education Department.
5. Deposit Works of Central Government.
6. Buildings relating to local bodies and Semi-Autonomous Bodies.

The maintenance of these provincial buildings was done by carrying out the normal repairs.

Besides the abnormal repairs, improvements, renovation, additions and alterations were also carried out, during the year, to the Government buildings as and when needed.

Maintenance of Electrical & Mechanical Works

The electrification and the provision of the fittings and sanitary, water supply and the drainage of the Government buildings remained a considerable part of the activities of the department.

In addition to the new provision of these fittings the same were also maintained during the year. Besides the supply and working of small tools and plants and also the upkeep of the road making machinery is a part of the activities of this department.

The Communications and Works Department owns a number of workshops throughout the Province and the costly imported machinery, which is necessary for the upkeep and construction of roads and buildings.

Road Research

The Road Research Directorate remained functioning during the year, in the research work on the various problems of research in respect of :—

1. Design of flexible pavements for roads.
2. Design of flexible rigid pavements for road.
3. Soil Investigations.
4. Compaction of Soils.
5. Earth work and embankments.
6. Drainage.
7. Pavements for Runways and Taxi ways.
8. Road Aggregates.
9. Bituminous materials.
10. Material for road construction.
11. Roads in Water logged areas.
12. Traffic Surveys.
13. Brick Aggregates.
14. Base Courses.
15. Highway Surfacing.
16. Highway Maintenance.
17. Economy in Road Construction and Maintenance.

Building Research

The Building Research has been working on the research of various problems of Building Construction.

The work on the following problems which are continuing from the last year was also continued during the year under report :—

1. New size of Bricks.
2. Lintel Study.
3. Crushed Stone (Sangle Stone) concrete.
4. Flat Arch.
5. Hyderabad lime.
6. Mortars.
7. Pre-fabricated roofs.

Besides a few publications on the subject of size of buildings bricks, Development of Building Research in West Pakistan, warmth and cold sensation of indoor climate, chemistry of cement and minimum ceiling height of dwelling houses were issued by the Research Station which are under print.

Moreover, the construction work on the New Campus of Building Research has already been taken in hand and the work has gone upto lintel level. The New Building is being constructed near the University Campus at Lahore and it may be possible to shift Building Station to this new building by the next year provided adequate funds for the construction work are made available.

Pakistan Western Railway

General Description

General: The Pakistan Western Railway serving the West Wing of Pakistan is owned and managed by the Government. Based on the original valuation its assets were shown as worth 1,795 million rupees, at the end of the year 1965-66, and its strength of staff was over 132 thousands. The Railway's rolling-stock fleet made up of 1,026 locomotives including 316 diesel-electric locomotives, 3,323 coaching vehicles and 35,048 freight wagons operated over 5,335 route-miles, carrying an average of 337 thousand passengers and 41 thousand tons of freight daily, and yielding an annual revenue of approximately 591 million rupees. It is the only railway system serving the West Wing of Pakistan which has an area of 310 thousand square miles and a population of about 47 millions.

Passenger Traffic: Passengers traffic over this Railway during the year 1965-66, registered a decrease of 6.62%, in the number of passengers carried, and 4.03% in passenger miles as compared to the previous year. This decline resulted from the curtailment of passenger service which was affected during the year on account of the conditions arising from Indo-Pakistan hostilities.

Immediately after the commencement of hostilities in September, 1965, 17% of passenger train services which were comparatively less important were curtailed, with the object of accommodating large number of military specials and also goods trains carrying essential commodities to important consuming centres.

With the gradual normalisation of conditions after the cease-fire, the cancelled passenger train services were largely restored.

Freight Traffic: The freight wagons largely remained four-wheeled stock, with an average carrying capacity of 22 tons. The new policy, however, is to acquire against future requirements more and more eight-wheeled bogie stock to the extent traffic demands justify.

Development of Traffic: Matters which received particular attention of this organization included introduction of special rates for commodities such as medicines, vegetables, fresh fruits, potatoes, onions, cotton raw full pressed, cotton seeds, cotton piece-goods, etc., and affording suitable abatement in rates where justified. Alongwith the introduction of competitive and special rates, clearance arrangements were streamlined to reduce the transit time.

In order to bring railway facilities to the door-steps of the merchants and the travelling public, City Booking agencies, City Booking offices and Out-agencies have been opened by the Railway at a number of places. At present 19 City Booking agencies, 3 City Booking offices and 13 Out-agencies are functioning on this Railway. Besides, a Rail-Road Collection and Delivery scheme for collection and delivery of goods at the premises of the merchants at Karachi and Lahore was approved for implementation. This scheme, which is expected to be introduced during the year 1966-67, will also cover despatch and distribution of goods in "smalls" from and to road-side stations falling within a radius of 50 miles of the two cities. This scheme is in the nature of a pilot project and upon its success will depend extension of the services to other cities in West Pakistan.

Earning and Expenditure: The Pakistan Western Railway enjoys a traditional stability in its financial position. Thus, during the year 1965-66 its gross earnings amounted to Rs. 591 million, and operating expenses (including appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund and repayment of foreign loans) to Rs. 477 million, leaving a net operating income of Rs. 114 million. The percentage of its operating expenses (including appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund and repayment of foreign loans but excluding interest) to gross earnings was 80.6. This has to be viewed in the context of the fact that the amount spent on wages, allowances, provident fund, etc., of the staff was approximately 44 per cent of the total operating expenses.

Rating Structure: During the year under review, a large number of special/competitive rates for goods and parcels traffic were quoted. These included special rates introduced, under the rebate system, for traffic booked for export. The usual concessions in passenger fares allowed to

students, teachers, sports teams, tourists, pilgrims, boy scouts, nurses, delegates to All-Pakistan Conferences, etc., remained in force.

Operating Position: The year under review was eventual from the operating point of view. The first half of the year witnessed a national emergency of unprecedented magnitude when Indo Pakistan hostilities broke out during September, 1965. These hostilities had far-reaching effect on the Railway inasmuch as, besides maintaining the flow of essential commodities under the most difficult operating conditions, the Railway had to deal with military traffic of unparalleled proportions with its limited resources. The Railway was able to acquit itself of this stupendous task with credit and whilst meeting the heavy military demands, it established a new all time record by loading 1,181,582 wagons against 1,099,483 loaded during the corresponding period of last year registering an increase of 82,099 wagons. Also new monthly loading record was created in the month of March when as many as 113,583 wagons were loaded surpassing the previous best figure of 108,042 wagons in March, 1965. Notwithstanding the heavy loading, the goods on ground figure on the Railway touched the peak of 14,408 on 21st March, 1966.

Towards the end of the year, the movements on account of Mangla Dam and Qadirabad Barrage at Akalgarh dropped considerably with the fulfilment of a major part of the rail transport requirements of these projects which reached the final stage of completion.

Diesel Repair Facilities: During the year diesel maintenance facilities were augmented in various sheds. The work of Phase II for providing running repair facilities for 200 diesel electric locomotives at Lahore was nearing completion. Further extension of repair facilities in this shed is programmed during the Third Five Year Plan.

Due to extension of diesel operation on other sections which were previously worked by steam locomotives, facilities were set up for carrying out running repairs to diesel electric locomotives at Kundian. A lift shop on the same pattern and standard as those at Lahore and Rohri sheds for carrying out certain major schedules was under construction at Kundian, where 70 locomotives are programmed to be based.

Construction of the Central Diesel Locomotive Repair Workshop at Rawalpindi was completed and a start for bringing it into use was made in January, 1965. Since then the work load has increased progressively.

Diesel Training School: The Diesel Training School at Karachi Canton-

ment continued to function efficiently for imparting systematic training to maintenance and operating staff. 304 trainees in different categories of diesel trades, including apprentices, qualified from this school during the year, bringing the total number of staff who passed out of the school, to 5,334.

New Passenger Coaches: During the year 134 broad gauge passenger carriages of light-weight all-welded construction were placed on line. Out of these, 127 carriages were received in dismantled condition and were placed in service after assembling, furnishing and finishing. The remaining 7 carriages were received fully assembled and were placed in service after deprocessing.

Railcars: In view of the popularity of railcar services with the travelling public an order for 34 railcars and 92 trailers was placed in Japan. One prototype railcar with two prototype trailers were delivered towards the end of the year and were placed in service for trials. On the successful completion of these trials supply of the remaining railcars and trailers would be authorised.

Wagon Building: 1430 broad-gauge wagons of all-welded construction comprising 756 covered 639 cattle and 35 oil-tank wagons were built in the Mechanical Workshops, Moghalpura and turned out for service. In addition, 40=80 comprising 20 each of bogie covered and bogie cattle wagons received in dismantled condition, were assembled in Hyderabad Shop and placed on line.

Carriage Building: Twenty broad-gauge carriages of light-weight all-welded construction were programmed for manufacture in Moghalpura Workshops as a first step towards the plan to develop facilities locally for carriage manufacture, sufficient for meeting the Railway's full requirements of passenger carriages. For this purpose, a carriage factory would be installed in Rawalpindi as a self contained unit for manufacturing annually 150 all-welded steel carriages of integral construction. Against the programme of 20 carriages, two lower class carriages were placed on line earlier and the remaining 18, comprising 15 bogie, third class and 3 bogie, third class with luggage, brake-vans were manufactured in the Mechanical Workshops, Moghalpura during the year and placed on line. In addition, 9=14 broad-gauge other coaching vehicles, comprising 4 horse vans and 5=10 luggage vans were manufactured during the year and placed on line.

Other Activities of Workshops: A new 5 ton electric steel melting furnace was installed in the Steel Shop, Moghalpura. With this, the capacity for manufacturing steel was raised to 15,000 tons per annum, thereby, enabl-

ing the Railway to make fuller utilisation of the available scrap.

A workshop is being planned to be constructed during the current plan period, to manufacture spare parts for diesel locomotives. The proposed workshop when constructed would effect saving in foreign exchange and increase the locomotive availability for service.

Construction of the existing field workshop at Hyderabad programmed to be remodelled and enlarged was taken in hand. This would provide adequate repair facilities for the entire metre-gauge stock (excluding locomotives) and shop repairs to broad-gauge tank wagons based at Karachi.

Track Renewals: During the year under review, 110 miles of rail renewals and 95 miles of sleeper renewals were carried out. A substantial mileage of track renewal has been programmed for the next year. The standard of track between Karachi and Lalamusa is being steadily improved to cater for higher speeds and heavier traffic density. Old 90-lb. rails are being gradually replaced with new 100-lb. rails alongwith increased density of sleepers and a deeper ballast cushion which, in due course, will also enable the maximum permissible speed to be raised from 60 to 75 miles per hour. So far, 447 miles of track have been replaced with 100-lb. rails on the primary Main Line between Karachi and Lalamusa.

In order to derive the full benefit of lying a heavier rail, and to achieve comfortable riding at higher speeds with reduction in the cost of track maintenance, a programme has been introduced for the welding of rail joints on the main line. This programme is well underway and work has already been completed over a length of about 180 track miles, by welding 42 ft. long rails into half mile lengths on the sections from Raiwind to Khanewal and from Muridke to Lalamusa.

Action has also been taken to make use of new developments in construction methods and utilization of modern equipment and techniques in the construction and maintenance of track. Towards this end equipment such as ballast tamping, levelling and lining machines and other mechanical track tools has been procured.

The installation of the factory at Sukkur for the manufacture of prestressed concrete sleepers has recently been undertaken. This factory will go into production during 1966-67. Sleepers manufactured in the factory are expected to be laid in the Main Lines during 1966-67.

Introduction of Electric Traction: The Project of Introduction of Electric Traction on Lahore-Khanewal section of the main line, estimated to

cost Rs. 12.78 crores including foreign exchange component of Rs. 7.73 crores has been sanctioned by the Government. Electric Traction which is being introduced on Pakistan Railways for the first time, is yet another important land-mark in the Railway's march to progress. The Project will take about three years to complete.

New Constructions

(*a*) *Karachi Circular Railway*: Preparatory arrangements to start the work on Phase II of the project connecting Wazir Mansion to Karachi City were made. Objective of this link is to furnish an efficient and economical means of transport for the growing needs of Karachi area and also to help promote the development of industrial concerns located in the area served by it.

(*b*) *Hospital at Rawalpindi*: With a view to providing adequate medical facilities to the Railway staff, a hospital conforming to modern standards and practices was under construction at Rawalpindi at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.30 million. The new hospital building when completed would furnish accommodation for one hundred beds. Besides other amenities in the hospital the operation theatre and the casualty wards would be air-conditioned. This hospital is expected to be ready during 1966-67.

(*c*) *Divisional Office at Sukkur*: The construction of a three storeyed building at Sukkur to accommodate the offices of the newly created Division, was completed at a cost of Rs. 4.31 million, and it was occupied on 20th December, 1965. The residential buildings for housing the additional staff had been completed earlier.

(*d*) *Re-construction of Sukkur Channel Bridge*: The scheme of re-girdering the Sukkur Channel Bridge over the river Indus on the Rohri-Quetta Section (main line), was approved. The contract, drawings and specifications were finalized and orders for the supply of fabricated steel for the super-structure placed. Work on the construction of the sub-structure has since been taken in hand.

(*e*) *Conversion of Metre-Gauge to Broad-Gauge*: This project was approved by the National Economic Council at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.30 crore. The earth work for widening the embankment all along the line and staff quarters at Mirpur Khas and Hyderabad were completed. The conversion would eliminate the transhipment of goods at Hyderabad, provide ample room for the expansion of the yard at this station and at the same time remove a number of traffic bottlenecks. Bridges and other structural works were well underway.

(*f*) *Kot Adu-D.G. Khan-Kashmore Rail Link*: The distance from Kashmore to Kot Adu along the projected rail link is 195.93 miles, which has

been estimated to cost Rs. 16.68 crore. It was decided to execute this work in two phases. Phase I of the scheme would connect the district headquarters of Dera Ghazi Khan with Kot Adu across Taunsa Barrage, a distance of 48.52 miles. This work was approved by the National Economic Council at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.67 crore and was taken in hand during the Second Plan period. The construction work is progressing satisfactorily.

Phase I of the project is expected to be completed during 1967-68. It is expected to proceed with the Phase II during the year 1966-67.

(g) *Amruka-Wasawewala Rail Link*: This link was processed for approval which had not reached the final stage. The project has been included in the Third Five Year Plan.

Surveys: Surveys of the following new railway links were taken in hand during the year :—

(i) Preliminary detailed engineering and traffic survey of Karachi Outer Loop from Malir to Manghopir Road *via* University Campus.

(ii) Detailed engineering and traffic survey of Quetta-Spin Karaz rail link to serve the coal mines.

(iii) Detailed traffic and engineering survey of Valika Cement Factory rail link from North Nazimabad to Manghopir at Karachi.

(iv) Detailed traffic and engineering survey of Gujranwala-Pasrur *via* Daska rail link.

(v) Detailed traffic and engineering survey of Gujranwala Hafizabad *via* Qila Didar Singh rail link.

(vi) Detailed traffic and engineering survey of Lyallpur-Risalewala-Tandlianwala-Okara rail link.

In addition, the report of the detailed traffic and engineering survey of Islamabad Loop/Spur was reviewed.

Passenger Amenities: In the extent availability of funds permitted, a programme was implemented for the provision of additional amenities particularly for lower class passengers. These included waiting halls with separate enclosures for ladies, shelters on passenger platforms, high level platforms, electric fans in third class compartments, on platforms and in waiting-halls, urinals and lavatories equipped with flush system, improved type of benches in waiting halls and on platforms, and electric water coolers at a large number of important stations. At some other stations, having ice locally available, water trollies, fitted with the containers for supply of ice-cooled water were provided. Telephone booths were also installed at some of the important

stations, for the convenience of the travelling public.

In order to provide good and wholesome food and refreshments to the travelling public, air-conditioned and conventional dining cars and buffet cars have been provided on the mail and express trains.

The decision of the Government to award the vending and catering contracts on the Railway by public auction is in the process of implementation. For this purpose, a programme was made which would be completed during the year 1966-67.

Development Branch: (1) The following works were completed by the Development Branch during the year :—

(*i*) Extension of Goods Shed at Badami Bagh.

(*ii*) Extension of Diesel Railcar Shed at Lahore.

(*iii*) Extension of Diesel Locomotive Shed at Lahore.

(*iv*) Additions and alterations to Middle School at Kotri.

(*v*) Provision of school for girls at Khanewal.

(*vi*) Providing Officers Rest House consisting of 8 apartments at Lahore.

(*vii*) Provision of 20 units class III and 80 units class IV staff quarters and ancillary arrangements for staff of Diesel Back Shop at Rawalpindi.

(2) Construction of the following new works was taken in hand during the year :—

(*i*) Providing a metre gauge Carriage and Wagon Shop (Structural Portion) at Hyderabad.

(*ii*) Provision of running repairs facilities for Diesel Electric Locomotives at Rohri.

(*iii*) Provision of H. S. Tank of 30,000 gallons capacity to serve Dars Colony, Johnson Cole Barracks, and Wheatman Road Colony at Moghalpura.

(*iv*) Provision of additional H.S. Tank of 40,000 gallons capacity in Carriage and Wagon Shops at Moghalpura.

(3) Construction on the road overbridge at Multan Cantt. was slowed down due to the late receipt of certain important materials. The work on the Hyderabad road overbridge also made slow progress mainly because the Hyderabad Municipal Committee failed to make available to the full extent the funds due in the year, against its share of the cost. Progress on these works is expected to be stopped up in 1966-67.

(4) The Carriage Factory originally planned to be set up at Moghalpura,

Lahore, would now be installed at an independent site at Rawalpindi. Plans need estimates were under preparation on the basis that the Factory's capacity would be to manufacture annually 150 broad gauge steel passenger carriages of integral construction, in a single shift.

(5) Satisfactory progress on other projects, estimated to cost Rs. 52.76 thousands, which were already in hand, was maintained.

Research Centre : The newly set up Research Centre continued to widen the scope of its contacts with other established railway research organisations, the more important of which were the International Union of Railways, Research Departments of the Association of American Railroads, Canadian National Railways, Japanese National Railways, etc.

Some of the studies of particular insterest which were taken in hand relate to insulation of rails on steel sleepers, design of insulating joint on circuited long welded track, failure of laminated springs on four wheeled wagons, single battery train lighting system and hold over plates of cold storage freight cars.

The "Technical Bulletin" issued bi-annually by the Research Centre continued to publish results of the studies conducted, as well as informative articles written by Pakistani Railwaymen.

Modernisation of Accounting System : In accordance with the undertaking given to the World Bank, with U.S. AID's concurrence, for carrying out Phase I of the two-phased project for modernisation of Railways, an agreement was entered with foreign Consultants to ensure prompt and regular availability of financial and statistical information.

The Consultants completed Phase I of the project in January, 1966 and submitted their recommendations which, when implemented, would simplify the accounting procedures, minimise documentation and ensure rapid flow of accounting information from the lowest level of supervision, upwards.

After examining feasibility of the concepts developed by the Consultants during Phase I, the Pakistan Railways have made suitable amendment to the existing Agreement through negotiations with the Consultants in order to provide for assistance required for launching Phase II over 24-month period. The Phase II has been divided into two parts; the first part relates to proving of the Consultants' concepts through an experimentation and the second part relates to its installation.

Staff Training : During the year 1965-66, 2,143 attended the school, who belonged to various categories, namely, station masters, telegraphists, commercial clerks, guards, drivers, yard staff, traffic inspectors, locomo-

tive inspectors, permanent-way inspectors, inspectors of works, etc.

The Pakistan Regional Railway Training Centre which was taken over by the Pakistan Government from the United Nations with effect from Ist January, 1958, imparts training in railway operation and signalling, to railway personnel from countries of the Middle East and the Far East and also the South-East Asia.

During the year 31 trainees from Iran, Malaysia, Thailand, Egypt and East and West Pakistan attended the Regional Centre.

Staff Welfare :

Housing and Recreation Centres : A fair portion of the year's allocation was utilized for providing additional housing accommodation, recreational facilities, sports grounds and stadia for the railway employees.

During the year 6 Class III, 12 Class IV staff quarters and one bungalow for officers were constructed. Special attention was also given towards improving the sanitary conditions, maintenance of roads and standard of street lighting, in staff colonies.

There are now 51,063 staff quarters on the Railway as a whole, which accommodate approximately 39 per cent of the total staff.

Medical facilities : There are sixty four hospitals and dispensaries, including a sanatorium for tuberculosis patients, where free medical facilities are provided to the railway staff and their families. Apart from the nursing and other staff, these hospitals and dispensaries are manned by 132 doctors, including 13 lady doctors and 5 dental surgeons.

In addition to Sardar Bahadur Khan Sanatorium at Quetta, which is one of the most modern institutions of its kind in Pakistan, there are tuberculosis wards in the Railway hospital at Lahore, Multan, Karachi Cantt: and Rawalpindi.

Five dental clinics are attached to the principal hospitals, one each at Lahore, Rawalpindi, Multan, Quetta and Karachi Cantt.

There are 23 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres of which ten have family-planning clinics.

Fifteen Dispensary Cars are available in the Divisions to provide medical facilities to the staff and their families at stations where there are no dispensaries. This facility has broadened the availability of medical facilities.

During the year, members of the Railway Ambulance Corps rendered first-aid to 1,078 persons injured on duty and attended to 1,983 other cases at the various national festivals.

Education : The annual expenditure incurred by the Railway on the railway-managed and the railway-

aided schools during 1965-66 was approximately Rs. 0.42 million, out of which a sum of about Rs.77 thousand was spent from the Railway Staff Benefit Fund on the railway-aided schools.

Out of the new works in progress, comprising two high schools, two middle schools, three primary schools and two hostels, the construction of one high school, one middle school, two primary schools, and one hostel was completed.

Besides, one high school was completely renovated and extended and another high school for girls was expanded from a single-section to a double-section.

Pursuant to the recommendations of the National Commission on Education, the Railway Administration is progressively augmenting education facilities for the children of railway employees.

As a step towards bringing the benefits of higher technical education within the reach of classes III and IV employees, thirty-six scholarships were awarded during 1965-66 to the sons/daughters of railway staff studying in F.Sc., Medical and Non-Medical classes. Eighteen scholarships for M.B.B.S., and B.Sc., Engineering Degree classes, were also sanctioned during 1965-66. The total amount which was spent on the grant of different kinds of scholarships from the Staff Benefits Fund, was Rs. 112 thousand in the year 1965-66.

Sport and Recreation : In addition to the departmental activities the Railway fully participated in the national and international competitions and meets. In such competitions and meets the Railwaymen distinguished themselves during the year under review. The Railway teams won several All Pakistan championships in hockey, football and basketball.

In the international field, 14 railwaymen represented Pakistan as members of hockey, football, weight-lifting, wrestling and badminton teams.

Canteens : There are forty canteens on the Railway set up at the Divisional Headquarters and important workshops, sheds, and depots, etc.

As a result of the enforcement of the West Pakistan Factories Canteen Rules, 1959, a programme has been prepared for providing canteen buildings. So far 19 new canteen buildings have been constructed.

Co-operative Credit Society : The Pakistan Western Railway Co-operative Credit Society, Lahore, advanced a sum of Rs. 2.13 million as loans to 3,387 employees during the year 1965-66.

Co-operative stores : One hundred P.W.R. Employees' Co-operative Stores functioning at different stations on the Railway provide consumer goods to the railway employees.

The Central Store is financed with an interest-free loan of Rs. 6,09,000 granted by the Government and a Share Capital of Rs. 68,610 subscribed by its members.

The volume of business conducted by it during the year ending 30th June, 1966 is indicated below :—

Purchases	...	Rs. 9,88,274
Sales	...	Rs. 10,25,479

Staff Benefit Fund : Welfare activities on the Railway were kept up at the normal level. A sum of Rs. 0.56 million was allocated from the Railway Revenues to the Railway Staff Benefit Fund for financing various welfare activities. In addition a sum of Rs. 56 thousand was sanctioned from the Railway Revenues for merit/poverty scholarships to the children of railway employees studying in Railway managed schools.

Tourism : Special arrangements are made by the Pakistan Western Railway, on "as required" basis, to run excursion specials in order to provide round trips to the places of interest, to suit the convenience of tourists.

Provincial Transport Authority

Overall Transport Position

During the year under review the transport situation remained quite satisfactory. In spite of Indian aggression there has been no interruption to the movement of passengers and goods by road and the normal business of commerce and Industry went on smoothly.

Petroleum Products Rationing Order

In order to meet the Indian attack, the Petroleum Products Rationing Order was promulgated by the Central Government in September, 1965, but in view of the availability of ample stocks, rationing of petroleum products was not enforced.

Registration Mark Plates

It was decided that the practice of supplying of number plates by the Registering Authority should be dispensed with and the owner be allowed to have their own plates conforming to the prescribed specifications.

Introduction of Motor Cycle Rickshaws

The Provincial Transport Authority, in the public interest, permitted the utilization of mechanically propelled rickshaws for personal use and directed the Registering Authorities to allow registration of such vehicles which were previously restricted under the rules.

Maximum Registered Laden Weight of Transport vehicles

The Motor Vehicles Ordinance, 1965, provided that Form 'H' indicating the maximum registered laden weight of a vehicle should be signed by the marker of the vehicle or by the assembler duly authorised by the marker in this behalf. It was decided that the registering authorities should continue to observe the prevailing practice of admitting form 'H', issued by the local dealers duly authorised by

the manufacturer/assembler to avoid inconvenience and harassment to the purchasers of transport chassis.

Confining of Bullock-Carts to side tracks and compulsory use of pneumatic tyres

The Provincial Transport Authority noticed that bullock carts including those iron rimmed wheels were operating on the metalled surface of roads. This caused considerable damage to roads apart from obstructing the fast moving traffic. No local or special law existed under which carts could be required to use side tracks instead of pucca roads. As the operation of bullock carts was a matter outside the jurisdiction of the Provincial Transport Authority, it made recommendations to the Department of Basic Democracies for considering the framing of regulations under which bullock carts could be restricted to operate on the kacha track of the Highway and also to use the pneumatic tyres.

Age limit for driving vehicles by Army, Navy and Air Force Recruits.

The Motor Vehicles Ordinance, 1965 provided the minimum age for a military driving licence as 18 years. The Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Defence, Karachi, proposed that the age limit for such licences be reduced to 17¾, 17½ and 17 years for Army, Navy and Air Force personnel respectively instead of 18 years. The Provincial Transport Authority in view of the Defence Department recommended to the Government of West Pakistan to amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, 1965, to meet the requirements of this Ministry.

Reciprocal Transport Arrangements on routes common between West Pakistan & Azad Kashmir

A joint meeting between the representatives of the Azad Jammu and Kashmir Provincial Transport Authority, Regional Transport Authority, Rawalpindi and Provincial Transport Authority, West Pakistan was held on 1-9-1965, to review the transport problems on common routes and to solve them by mutual discussion and agreement. The following matters were considered :—

(*i*) Introduction of two direct services between Muzaffarabad and Sialkot *via* Rawalpindi on reciprocal basis.

(*ii*) Introduction of two services between Gujrat-Kot Jamal *via* Awan Sharif.

(*iii*) Introduction of two services between Mirpur-Sargodha *via* Dina-Jhelum-Gujrat Head Faqirian.

(*iv*) Introduction of two services between Mirpur-Lyallpur *via* Jhelum- Gujrat- Gujranwala-Sheikhupura-Shahkot.

(*v*) Introduction of two additional return services on Rawalkot-Rawalpindi *via* Azad Pattan.

(vi) Introduction of one more return service on Bagh-Rawalpindi route on reciprocal basis.

(vii) Introduction of one additional return service on Mirpur-Sialkot *via* Dina-Jhelum.

(viii) Opening of an out-agency at Muzaffarabad.

(ix) Countersignatures of the permits issued by the Provincial Transport Authority, Azad Kashmir.

Mini Taxis

For the purpose of meeting acute transport problem in the Province tri-wheelers were allowed to operate on roads which could accommodate four passengers besides the driver. The Provincial Transport Authority approved the introduction of these tri-wheelers as Mini-taxis, subject to the following conditions :—

(i) The turning circle of these mini taxis should be made 15′ instead of the present 12′

(ii) The wind screen pillar should be reduced in width by ½″ on each side.

(iii) The fare should not exceed 40 paisas per mile.

(iv) These vehicles should be classified as Mini-taxis (motor cabs).

(v) The un-laden weight of the vehicle may exceed 900 lbs. and

(vi) The vehicle should not carry more than four passengers excluding the driver.

Rent a Car Service

The Provincial Transport Authority in order to promote tourism approved the scheme subject to the following conditions :—

(i) The firm should own not less than 50 vehicles.

(ii) The vehicles should be of horse power not less than 10.

(iii) All registration would be at Karachi.

(iv) The vehicles would be exempt from taxi-meters, taxi-colouring and taxi rates.

(v) The certificates of fitness would be issued and checked at Karachi, Lahore and Rawalpindi, once a year.

(vi) A new vehicle will be used for not more than three years altogether.

(vii) Checking for physical fitness and tax payment on the road will ordinarily not be done, unlike ordinary taxis but checking for other offences or apprehended offences might be done as for private cars.

(viii) The vehicles shall obtain contract carriage permits.

(ix) These vehicles will display registration marks like motor

cars and not taxi number-plate. A report on the working of this system shall be submitted to the Provincial Transport Authority after two years by the Secretary, Provincial Transport Authority.

Transportation on International Routes

According to the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, the regulation of international traffic is the function of the Central Government. They have been receiving applications from the private transport companies for running passengers services on international routes like Lahore-Kuwait, Quetta-Tehran etc. The Provincial Transport Authority considered and recommended to Government that on reciprocal basis between the respective countries, the West Pakistan Road Transport Corporation be nominated to operate services on behalf of Pakistan. This well-established and Government sponsored concern could provide better facilities and amenities and compete favourably with the firms plying from other side as compared to the private applicants having limited financial resources.

Seating Capacity of Motor cars

In order to avoid inconvenience to the owners and ensuring correct assessment, the Provincial Transport Authority in consultation with the Government issued instructions for the guidance of Registering Authorities that the seating capacity of motor cars should be based on the information contained in the literature supplied with a new car by the manufacturers. There were so many types of seats in cars that it was hardly possible to evolve any uniform formula in this respect.

TABLE A

Members of the Provincial Transport Authority on 30-6-1966.

Sr. No.	Name of Authority	Members	Areas of jurisdiction
		Official Members	
1.	Provincial Transport Authority, West Pakistan	1. The Chairman, PTA, West Pakistan, Lahore (Chairman)	The Province of West Pakistan except tribal areas.
		2. The Secretary to Govt. West Pakistan, Industries Department, Lahore.	
		3. The Chief Commercial Manager, P.W.R., Lahore.	
		4. The Secretary (Excise & Taxation) B.O.R., Lahore.	
		5. The Deputy Secretary (C & W) Communication and Works Department, Lahore.	
		6. The Additional I.G. of Police, West Pakistan.	
		7. The A.I.G. (Traffic), West Pakistan, Lahore.	
		8. The Secretary, P.T.A. West Pakistan, Lahore.	
		Non-Official Members	
		1. Commodore Khalid Jamil, MNA, Karachi.	
		2. Makhdum Muhammad Zaman, MNA, Hyderabad.	
		3. Major Fazal Karim Khan Qasuria, MNA, D.I. Khan.	
		4. Mr. Manzur Hussain of Service Industries, Gujrat.	
		5. Sardar Muhammad Khan Jogezai, MPA, Quetta.	
		6. Mian Abdul Haque, SQA, MNA, Montgomery.	

TABLE B

Population of Motor Vehicles on 31-12-1965.

Name of Divisions/ Districts		M/Cycle Scooters	M/Cars Jeeps & S/Wagons	Tractors	Buses	Motor Cab (Taxis)	Rickshaws	D/Van	Private carriers	Public carriers	Other Motor Vehicles.	Total
Peshawar Div.	...	3,062	6,039	219	1,317	682	431	73	367	4,092	114	16,396
Peshawar		2,050	4,021	62	727	274	398	32	261	2,980	48	10,852
Hazara		367	992	...	208	265	...	...	...	714	66	2,612
Mardan		453	780	120	229	98	20	41	60	261	...	2,062
Kohat	...	192	246	37	153	45	14	...	46	137	...	870
D.I. Khan Div.	...	240	617	66	399	86	24	39	90	513	25	2,099
D.I. Khan	...	116	324	60	119	82	12	10	86	130	15	954
Bannu	...	124	293	6	280	4	12	29	4	383	10	1,145
R'Pindi Div.	...	6,181	7,576	53	1,115	778	2	287	715	3,636	347	20,690
Rawalpindi	...	5,309	6,241	16	745	732	...	82	516	3,105	198	16,944
Campbellpur	...	152	237	11	19	7	...	1	35	52	1	515
Jhelum	...	407	801	...	123	29	...	195	140	345	75	2,115
Gujrat	...	313	297	26	228	10	2	9	24	134	73	1,116

Sargodha Div.	2,584	2,371	130	1,751	29	353	177	114	1,689	304	9,502
Sargodha	597	635	48	393	8	...	113	...	423	4	2,221
Mianwali	108	266	2	83	1	...	14	84	166	...	724
Jhang	115	203	20	118	2	...	33	2	105	...	598
Lyallpur	1,764	1,267	60	1,157	18	353	17	28	995	300	5,959
Lahore Div.	19,242	17,236	524	3,127	1,066	2,590	1,841	1,695	2,643	...	49,964
Lahore	17,557	16,016	456	2,641	1,058	2,579	1,755	1,667	2,074	...	45,803
Sheikhupura	170	406	19	178	...	8	69	...	173	...	1,023
Gujranwala	848	441	35	281	2	3	14	8	331	...	1,963
Sialkot	667	373	14	27	6	...	3	20	65	...	1,175
Multan Div.	2,647	2,469	105	1,353	45	488	157	389	1,175	281	9,109
Multan	1,715	1,644	95	650	30	487	149	321	605	84	5,780
Montgomery	735	551	...	345	11	...	...	33	408	179	2,262
Muzaffargarh	113	127	6	40	2	1	3	23	78	15	408
D.G. Khan	84	147	4	318	2	...	5	12	84	3	659
Bahawalpur Div.	813	1,528	380	640	4	11	42	94	417	101	4,030
Bahawalpur	481	1,379	64	534	1	9	36	83	328	100	3,015
Bahawalnagar	85	48	64	21	2	2	6	9	5	1	243
R.Y. Khan	247	101	252	85	1	...	...	2	84	...	772

Name of Divisions/ Districts		M/Cycle Scooters	M/Cars Jeeps & S/Wagons	Tractors	Buses	Motor/Cab (Taxis)	Rickshaws	D/Van	Private carriers	Public carriers	Other Motor Vehicles	Total
Khairpur Div.	...	1,196	1,933	195	273	365	59	51	353	392	182	4,999
Khairpur	...	140	250	35	35	75	24	...	60	40	105	764
Jacobabad	...	59	242	19	18	8	...	...	80	22	...	448
Sukkur	...	766	849	88	117	180	35	51	178	210	46	2,520
Nawabshah	...	125	287	47	31	56	...	...	7	63	31	647
Larkana	...	106	305	6	72	46	...	...	28	57	...	620
Hyderabad Div.	...	5,227	4,996	256	896	599	1,183	12	689	1,862	874	16,594
Hyderabad	...	4,743	3,997	103	657	440	1,168	12	504	1,543	763	13,930
Sanghar	...	36	91	18	33	75	1	...	25	...	...	279
Tharparkar	...	243	574	125	139	60	...	...	...	209	63	1,413
Dadu	...	27	42	2	21	4	...	...	...	11	...	107
Thatta	...	178	292	8	46	20	14	...	160	99	48	865

Quetta Div. ...	1,257	1,839	88	177	39	210	23	717	1,169	149	5,668
Kalat Div. ...	103	297	9	67	1	...	2	81	181	30	771
Karachi Div. ...	17,328	52,484	312	2,890	4,248	9,218	1,217	...	8,070	...	95,767
Karachi ...	17,321	52,473	312	2,871	4,248	9,218	1,217	...	7,977	...	95,637
Lasbela ...	7	11	...	19	...	...	...	...		...	130
Grand Total ...	59,880	99,385	2,337	14,005	7,942	14,569	3,921	5,304	25,839	2,407	2,35,589

Road Transport Corporation

During the Financial Year 1965-66, the West Pakistan Road Transport Corporation had a fleet of 1684 Commercial Vehicles (including condemned) which operated in various parts of the province and provided transport facilities to the travelling public in almost every corner of West Pakistan. The Road Transport Corporation has been operating on 412 different routes during the year under review. The Commercial vehicles of the Corporation covered a total mileage of 5,05,48,932 and carried 16,59,15,883 passengers during this year. The income of various Units of Corporation amounting to Rs. 6,59,38,427 out of which Rs. 5,84,33,713 were spent on the operational activities of the Road Transport Corporation. Thus during the Financial Year 1965-66 the Corporation earned a profit of Rs. 75,05,011.

It should be admitted that the figures given above do not show any increase compared to preceding year's figures except, of course, the income which has risen. There has been nominal decrease of 38 in the number of vehicles as compared to the preceding year's. This was largely due to lack of import facilities because of the non-availability of Foreign Exchange. The number of vehicles is, however, expected to rise substantially during 1966-67. Similarly, the number of passengers carried by the Corporation fleet was 16,86,64,000 during the preceding year 1964-65 while it was 16,59,15,883 during 1965-66. This shows a decrease of 26,48,117 passengers. The fall in the number of passengers can be attributed to a decrease in the number of vehicles. However, in spite of the fall both in the number of vehicles and the number of passengers the income of Corporation increased by Rs. 3,06,724. Income during 1964-65 had been Rs. 6,56,32,000. Expenditure of the Corporation on operational activities, however, rose by Rs.

16,99,713 during 1965-66 as compared to the last year's. This rise in expenditure which is proportionately higher has been due to the provision of more amenities to the travelling public throughout West Pakistan. Besides, the increase in expenditure has added to the assets of the Corporation in the form of lands and buildings and equipment etc., purchased for providing better facilities in the vehicles, thereby, increasing their efficiency.

The amenities provided by the Road Transport Corporation to people travelling in its buses include operation of long distance inter-city routes connecting 55 cities in West Pakistan over about 7,000 miles operation of city services in 6 cities in West Pakistan on 134 different routes; provision of special school buses in the city areas exclusively for school and college-going students on concessional rates; facilities of special booking for marriage, picnic and site-seeing parties etc. in all the 6 cities; ambulance services used in the case of accidents in which Road Transport Corporation vehicles are involved but which are also made available to people on payment of nominal charges; provision of Station wagon Services between Lahore and Rawalpindi as well as Mini Bus Seivices between most of the big cities in West Pakistan.

The Road Transport Corporation, operating as a body to give, without consideration of profits, maximum travelling facilities to the people at minimum cost, has provided booking facilities at all important stations; decent waiting rooms with fans, drinking water, book-stalls, restaurants etc. at almost all the stations; special arrangements for enquiries and complaints; comfortable rest houses at some important places etc., etc.

The Road Transport Corporation is also running a Motor Driving Training School at Lahore for its staff where on payment, facilities are also made available to general public to learn driving of all kinds of vehicles under the supervision of well trained staff. In addition to this the Road Transport Corporation has got repair facilities at most of the stations where workshops are established which work all the 24 hours of the day and night.

The Road Transport Corporation is also very keen to improve the conditions of its employees, and with this aim in view, has been providing all possible facilities to them. The facilities, provided to the employees, include establishment of contributory provident fund, grant of bonus, provision of leave, provision of free uniform to Assistant Traffic Managers, Station Superintendents, Inspectors, Checkers, Conductors, Drivers, Workshop staff and other low-paid employees, free medical facilities to the

employees and their families, grant-in-aid to employees from the Staff Benefit Fund and provision of reading rooms and libraries in the Services. During 1965-66, the Road Transport Corporation provided a sum of Rs. 2,16,570 for the welfare of its employees and this amount was almost fully utilised. The Corporation has introduced educational scholarships for the children of its low-paid employees, their wives and even for the employees themselves if they get admission in Government recognised institutions and study after duty hours. For this purpose the Corporation has made sufficient provision in the budget about Rs. one lakh.

From the capital account, R.T.C. sanctioned Rs. 6,79,190 during the year for the construction of the following additional facilities, the work in each of which is in progress:-

1. First class station in the waiting rooms, restaurants, sheltered bus bays etc. at Multan, Hyderabad and Jhelum.

2. Additional workshop facilities to increase output of on-road buses at Peshawar, Abbottabad, Rawalpindi, Gujrat and Karachi.

Education

The year 1965-66 marked an all round expansion and development in the educational set up of the Province. Many a new projects of utmost educational value were undertaken and those already in hand were put to expediency. This time Primary and Technical education were accorded priority.

Budgetary Provisions

Primary education secured an allocation of Rs. 1371 lacs in 1965-66 against a total of Rs. 1317 lacs in 1964-65. In the case of Secondary Education Rs. 502 lacs and University Education Rs. 563 lacs were allocated in 1965-66 against Rs. 500 and Rs. 519 lacs respectively in 1964-65.

The following table shows the budget grants finally sanctioned for the year 1965-66 under the various Budget Heads in respect of the Education Department :

	Budget Heads.	Final amount allocated.
		Rs.
1.	"37-Education"—	
	"A-University"	5,63,44,080
	"B-Secondary"	5,02,46,440
	"C-Primary"	13,71,65,280
	"D-Special"	84,01,840
	"E-General"	2,30,90,470
	Total "37-Education"	27,52,48,110
2.	"36-Scientific Departments-B-Museum."	1,02,670
3.	"47-Miscellaneous-1-2.Libraries".	2,15,910
4.	"57-Miscellaneous-Departments-B-4-Orphanages".	35,790

Budget Heads.	Final amount allocated.
	Rs.
5. "56-Stationery & Purchase of Stationery Stores".	43,400
6. "63-B-Development-T-Civil Works".	7,00,000
7. "63-B-Development-K-Education".	3,70,51,900
8. "25-General-Admn-C-Sectt. & Head-quarters Establishment".	10,38,360

A brief account of the developments in each Sector during 1965-66 is being given in the following lines:

Primary Education

No appreciable increase in the number of primary schools and teachers took place in 1965-66 due to Emergency. The number of the primary schools in 1965, however, rose to 35,200 and that of teachers to 76,972. The number of students on roll in 1965 was 32,00,000. The expenditure on primary education out of the Provincial Exchequer increased from Rs. 13,20,76,910 in 1964-65 to Rs. 13,69,65,280 in 1965-66.

The salary of the primary school teachers which was previously paid out of the District Primary Education Fund began to be paid out of the Government Treasury from 1-7-1965. This measure ensured regular and prompt payment of the primary school teachers' salary.

The Tanzim-i-Makatab Scheme, under which the Government maintains 600 Mosque-Schools in the Bahawalpur Division, was continued during 1965-66 at the expense of Rs. 2,84,400.00.

Secondary Education

The Secondary Education also witnessed adequate expansion as a result of the Government's keen desire to effect a note of more balanced and planned educational set up. The number of middle and high schools went up from 2414 and 1563 respectively in 1964 to 2726 and 1662 in 1965. The expenditure incurred (from all sources) also increased from Rs. 426 lacs on the Middle Schools and Rs. 931 lacs on the High Schools in 1964-65 to Rs. 554 lacs and Rs. 952 lacs respectively during 1965-66.

College Education

As a result of the National Emergency the state of budget remained fluid for quite some time during the year 1965-66. The provisions in the A.D.P. had also to be reduced.

There was a provision of opening two Superior Science Colleges in the year 1965-66. Such a college was established at Karachi, but the other one at Lyallpur could not be started. This college, however, is being started during the current financial year. These colleges are superior in the

sense that quality education will be provided in them. There will be B.Sc. (Pass), B.Sc. (Hons.) and M.Sc. classes at the colleges at Lyallpur and Karachi. The enrolment in each college would be about 1000. In these colleges emphasis will be on the teaching of Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Economics. In the present stage of development these subjects are very essential. For each college Rs. 20 lacs and 5 lacs will be spent on building and equipments respectively.

Five Intermediate Colleges were sanctioned by the Government during the year 1965-66. Two of them—a Bengali Medium College at Karachi and a Girls College at Haripur—could, however, be started. The remaining three colleges have been carried over to the current financial year and are to be located at Campbellpur (for girls), D. G. Khan (for girls) and Latifabad (for boys). Government Intermediate College, Gujranwala was upgraded to the Degree level during the year 1965-66.

Last year there was a special provision of Rs. 9 lacs (4 lacs capital and 5 lacs revenue) for the improvement of Government and non-Government Colleges. Out of this Rs. 6,15,453 were utilised for the improvement of facilities both in Government and non-Government Colleges.

Universities

Given in the following lines are the activities of the universities in West Pakistan during the year 1965-66 :

I. Enrolment

Name of the University.		No. of students on Rolls (Teaching Departments and constituent Colleges).
University of the Panjab	...	6,189
University of Karachi	...	3,560
University of Peshawar	...	3,879
University of Sind	...	1,271
West Pakistan University of Engineering & Technology, Lahore.		1,529
Agricultural University, Lyallpur	...	1,765 (A number of short courses were attended by about 1,500 students in all).

II. New Disciplines added during 1965-66

Name of the University.	New Disciplines/Subjects introduced in 1965-66	No. of students.
University of the Panjab	Nil	Does not arise.
University of Karachi	B.Sc. course in Medical Technology at Jinnah Post-Graduate Medical College.	10
University of Peshawar	Nil	Does not arise.
University of Sind	1. Diploma in German	Nil
	2. Diploma in Social Welfare.	Nil
	3. Certificate course in Library Science.	42
	4. Extra-Mural Studies classes.	96
West Pakistan University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore	1. B.Sc. in Metallurgical Engineering.	20
	2. M.Sc. in Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering.	5
	3. M.Sc. in Structural Engineering.	5
	4. M.Sc. in Hydraulics and Irrigation Engineering.	3
	5. M.Sc. in Production Engineering.	5
	6. M.Sc. in Power Engineering.	9

Name of the University.	New Disciplines/Subjects introduced in 1965-66	No. of students.
West Pakistan Agricultural University, Lyallpur.	Microbiology (Ph.D.)	2
	Minor Courses in Botany and Plant Physiology (Post-Graduate).	4
	Agricultural Machinery Apparatus course.	6
	New Deptts added 1. Veterinary Pathology. 2. Basic Engineering. 3. Irrigation and Drainage Farm Power and Machinery. 4. Mechanical Cultivation Course.	

III. Developmental Work

(Size of the Developmental work planned or executed may be judged from the amount of the sanctioned developmental grant or the actual expenditure incurred).

University of the Panjab	...	Actual Expenditure = Rs. 38 lacs.
University of Karachi	...	Actual Expenditure = Rs. 25.62 lacs.
University of Sind	...	Sanctioned grant = Rs. 11.25 lacs.
West Pakistan Agricultural University, Lyallpur.		Sanctioned foreign exchange. = 59 lacs dollars. Development grant = Rs. 27 lacs. for Internal financing.
University of Peshawar	..	Sanctioned grant = Rs. 12 lacs.
West Pakistan University of Engineering & Technology, Lahore.		Sanctioned grant = Rs. 25 lacs.

IV. Research Work

University of the Panjab ...	A large number of pamphlets, books, and research papers involving review work as well as original research were published during the year.
University of Karachi ...	An elaborate programme of research in various subjects has been devised.
University of Sind ...	No. of students awarded Ph.D. = 3 Total No. of research scholars = 103 in the various subjects.
University of Peshawar ...	A number of articles and notes on various items of research or review in a number of subjects were published in the University journal, the Pakistan Times and other papers.
West Pakistan University of Engineering & Technology, Lahore.	Research work on 15 projects has been undertaken.
West Pakistan Agricultural University, Lyallpur.	Sixteen books of various standards were published. Two quarterly journals are being issued. No. of post-graduate students. (*i*) Studying for M. Sc. = 321 (*ii*) Studying for Ph. D. = 100

TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Technical Education

The programmes available in different institutes, before the start of IInd Plan were confined only to few fields namely Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Auto and those too varying in range and quality. During the IInd Plan period, the courses at the different institutes were brought at par and following 3 years technological courses introduced :

(1) Electrical.

(2) Mechanical.

(3) Auto and Diesel.

(4) Civil Technology.

(5) Jig and Tool Technology.

(6) Radio-Electronics.

(7) Drafting and Design.

(8) Air-Conditioning & Refrigeration.

(9) Textile.

(10) Power.

(11) Machine Shop.

(12) Foundry.

(13) Welding/Metallurgy.

Output During IInd Plan

The total output from all the institutes during the IInd Plan has been estimated to be 5,500.

Vocational Education

There are at present 11 industrial schools for boys and 25 vocational schools for girls. These institutes were taken over by the Education Department in the year 1964-65 from the Industries Department. The present conditions of the institution is most unsatisfactory as these are ill-equipped, ill-housed and poorly staffed. The present enrolment in these institutions is too meagre. From the boys institutes, the total output during the last year has been even less than 100. During the IIIrd Plan, all such institutes are proposed to be re-organised which supplemented by new institutions are expected to increase the intake capacity and yield increased output. The Planning Commission has laid down a target of producing 60,000 skilled workers during the IIIrd Plan. This target may not be met in full due to limited resources of funds. However, it is expected that an output of about 45,000 skilled workers may be attained by introducing short-term courses and evening trade courses in existing polytechnics and well established institutes.

Health Department

The year 1965-66 saw the initiation of 3rd Five Year Plan which, in accordance with the objectives spelled out in the First Five Year Plan and continued in the 2nd Plan, placed increasing emphasis on the preventive and promotive health services. The most important programmes were again Malaria Eradication, T.B. Control and Rural Health. The improvement and establishment of Tehsil and District H.Q. Hospitals which were to serve as Referral Hospitals to the Rural Health Centres and the removal of deficiencies in the urban and teaching hospitals. The emphasis on the training of medical and para-medical personnel to create the trained man-power required to execute these programmes/staff the medical aid and public health facilities received continued emphasis. The improvement of medical aid and public health facilities, without a lowering of the birth rate has resulted in great increase in population growth. An intensive and extensive Family Planning Programme was, therefore, also initiated, designed to lower the annual growth of population from its present 3% per annum to 2.5% per annum.

Malaria Eradication Programme

During 1965-66 the Programme covered the following 32 Districts and four Agencies:—

1. Sheikhupura.
2. Sialkot.
3. Gujranwala.
4. Lahore.
5. Lyallpur.
6. Jhang.
7. Gujrat.
8. Sargodha.
9. Montgomery.
10. Bahawalnagar.

11. Hyderabad.
12. Sanghar.
13. Tharparkar.
14. Nawabshah.
15. Khairpur.
16. Bahawalpur.
17. Rahimyarkhan.
18. Multan.
19. Muzaffargarh.
20. Jhelum.
21. Mianwali.
22. Rawalpindi.
23. Campbellpur.
24. Peshawar & Khyber.
25. Kohat, North Waziristan and Kurram.
26. Bannu, D.I. Khan & South Waziristan.
27. D.G. Khan.
28. Sukkur.
29. Jaccobabad.
30. Dadu & Thatta.

The Districts of Sheikhupura and Sialkot entered into the consolidation, which is the 2nd phase of this programme.

T.B. Control

The B.C.G. Programme, in spite of the adverse conditions created by the Emergency, proceeded apace. Approximately 19 lacs tests were carried out and about 8 lacs people were given B.C.G. Vaccination. The Province had 23 Government T.B. Clinics for domiciliary treatment of T.B. cases and 2230 T.B. Beds for indoor treatment.

Rural Health Centres

Staff and contingent expenditure was sanctioned for another 11 Rural Health Centres and some of the Rural Health Centres sanctioned previously were also established raising the total number of Rural Health Centres functioning in West Pakistan from 1965 in 1964-65 to 79 in 1965-66. These Health Centres, together with about 230 Sub Health Centres are providing medical aid and Public Health Centres facilities to a vast rural population.

Tehsil & Distt. HQ Hospitals

Tehsil HQ Hospital, Bhag, was fully completed. Additional staff and contingent expenditures have been sanctioned for the new hospitals at Kahuta (at a cost of Rs. 30,790.00), Isakhel (Rs. 28,510.00) and Swabi (Rs. 25,860.00). Additional staff have also been sanctioned for the Tehsil HQ Hospitals, Daska (at a cost of Rs. 13,620.00) and Civil Hospitals Thal (Rs. 12,400.00) and Kalabagh (Rs. 6,550.00). Staff has also been sanctioned for a new 12 bedded Hospital at Uthal.

The building of the new District HQ Hospital, Sialkot has been completed and equipment at a cost of Rs. 3.62 lacs purchased for the same.

The construction works of the new District HQ Hospitals, Jhelum, Gujrat, Sanghar are nearing completion and construction was started of a new Distt. HQ Hospital at Loralai. The construction of a new ward at Distt. HQ Hospital, Rawalpindi, has been completed and construction work on the upgrading of the Distt. HQ Hospitals, Gujranwala, Bahawalnagar, R.Y. Khan & Nawabshah was taken in hand.

The provision of dental aid facilities was further expanded to include another 6 Districts (of Jhelum, Sheikhupura, Bahawalnagar & Nawabshah, Sanghar and Sibi) and Dental Technicians were sanctioned for the Dental Clinics already established at Campbellpur, Mianwali, Sargodha, Lyallpur, Muzaffargarh & D.G. Khan.

A new office of District Health Officer was established at Turbat for Mekran District to improve public health and medical aid facilities in that District.

X-Ray and Laboratory diagnostic facilties have been improved, by appointing necessary staff, at the Distt. HQ Hospitals, Jhelum, Jhang, Larkana, Sibi, Nawabshah & at the Tehsil HQ Hospitals, Swabi, Kalabagh, Baffa & Ahmedpur East.

The posts of AMOs at the District HQ Hospitals, Jaccobabad, Larkana and Sukkur have been upgraded to those of Medical Officers.

The UNICEF is assisting the Health Department in equipment and transport for Rural Health Centres and supervisory Services. Staff and other expenditure was, therefore, created for UNICEF Store at the Provincial level at a cost of Rs. 37,080.00.

Urban & Teaching Hospitals

Three acres of land have been acquired for the further expansion of the Lady Reading Hospital, Peshawar and sanction was accorded for the construction of essentially required residential accommodation at that hospital.

The British Government made available services of two experts from United Kingdom for survey and report on the feasibility of improving and expanding Mayo Hospital, Lahore to fulfil the requirements of a most modern Teaching hospital for the K.E. Medical College, Lahore. Action is being pursued in accordance with the recommendations of the experts made available by the British Government.

Additional Specialist posts have been created at the L.R. Hospital, Peshawar, Services Hospital, Lahore and Sandeman Hospital, Quetta; the Urology and Children Department have been strengthened at Mayo Hospital, Lahore and the Department of X-Ray Diagnostic & Treatment and Anaesthesia greatly strengthened at the Liaquat Hospital, Hyderabad. To provide medical aid facilities to

the Secretariat staff, a dispensary was established in the Secretariat compound at a total cost of Rs. 27,230.00 and the posts of AMOs/WAMO at the Wahdat Colony Dispensary and Chauburji Garden Estate Dispensary were upgraded to those of MOs /WMOs.

Additional staff was also created at the Mental Hospital, Lahore, at a cost of Rs. 38,140.00. In addition, the existing dispensaries at Khaira Gali, Chora Dhoka and Changla Gali, have been acquired from Murree Hills Improvement Trust and the dispensaries at these places and a 20 bedded hospital at Khanspur are being established to provide medical aid facilities in the new township of Ayubia.

The Province, during 1965, had 383 hospitals and 1547 dispensaries, these hospitals and dispensaries had a total of 25,214 beds for indoor patients exclusive of the beds provided at Rural Health Centres/MCH Centres established in West Pakistan.

To cope with the increased admission of the students at the Medical College, additional staff was sanctioned at the K.E. Medical College, Lahore, N,M. College, Multan, L.M. College, Hyderabad and Dow Medical College, Karachi. In addition, a Department of Social and Preventive Medicine has been established at Dow Medical College, Karachi, in line with similar departments already established in other Medical Colleges in West Pakistan.

The posts of Assistant Professors of T.B. and Chest disease and of Skin diseases at the K.E. Medical College, were upgraded to those of Professors.

784 students, including 206 girl students, were admitted in various Medical Colleges in West Pakistan. These numbers included 18 seats, 3 in each Medical College, specially created for the children of Defence Forces personnel. These 18 seats will continue in future. 335 indigent scholarships and 60 additional scholarships were awarded to the students of various Medical Colleges during the last year. The Dental College, Lahore, and the Dental Sections of Khyber Medical College, Peshawar and L.M. College, Jamshore, admitted 66 students. 573 students passed the final M.B.B.S. Examination ; 33 Dental Surgeons also qualified.

On account of outbreak of Emergency, all the post-graduate training courses, except D.P.H. were suspended. Only 10 officers were deputed for the D.P.H. course. 17 Government servents were, however, deputed abroad in spite of the Emergency. 44 candidates passed various post graduate diploma courses ; 7 candidates qualified for M.Sc/Ph. D., from the Jinnah Post Graduate Medical College and 4 passed the F.C.P.S. Part I Examination from the same Centre.

174 Nurses qualified during this year as also 153 Lady Health Visitors, 118 Midwives and 970 Dais.

Public Health Engineering

This Department was created in August, 1961 and is responsible for planning, preparation of estimates, execution and maintenance of all Water Supply and Sewerage schemes in whole of West Pakistan Province except those controlled by autonomous bodies like Karachi Development Authority and Capital Development Authority.

The Department is headed by the Chief Engineer who has under him 8 senior engineers and a team of other technical and administrative staff to work at Head Quarter. One Central Research Laboratory equipped with modern equipment and technical personnel is also established alongwith three Regional Laboratories at Peshawar, Multan and Hyderabad for carrying out tests of water and sewage. Besides the headquarter staff, the field staff consists of 7 Circles of Superintendence at Lahore, Lyallpur, Multan, Bahawalpur, Khairpur, Peshawar and Hyderabad alongwith 23 Divisions and 86 Sub-Divisions in various towns of the province.

The Department will carry out 49 Urban Water Supply and Drainage schemes costing Rs. 20.58 crores and 604 Rural Water Supply schemes costing Rs. 8.63 crores during the current 5 years plan. The major towns included in these schemes are Hyderabad, Quetta, Gujranwala, Kohat, Bannu, Bahawalpur, Rahimyarkhan, Ahmadpur East, Chakwal, Kasur, Nawabshah, Multan, Mirpurkhas and Tando Adam besides many small rural towns. Work on 12 Urban Water Supply Sewerage and 80 Rural Water schemes was completed or is nearing completion during the year 1965-66. The Department executed various schemes for Water Supply and Sewerage at a cost of Rs. 2.24 crores and Rs. 37 lakhs were utilised on the maintenance and operation of the existing works. In spite of the emer-

gency in the country due to war the Department continued its activity as per schedule. During the emergency the Department took care of the urgent works in 30 classified towns expeditiously.

In order to develop the design and construction capacity on the international standards a Consulting Engineering Service has been engaged. The consultants will work for about 4 years on 5 main schemes of Gujranwala, Sheikhupura, Multan, Nawabshah and Hyderabad and provide extensive training to the staff. Feasibility studies, planning and designing of these five water supply schemes is in final stages. Moreover, help in designs for 23 more Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes will also be given.

Effective contacts were established with Foreign Agencies such as WHO, US AID, UNICEF. UNICEF has agreed provisionally to supply assistance in the form of material for the completion of many schemes.

Co-operation

The Third Five Year Plan has recognised the potentiality of Co-operative Method and given it due importance by :—

(*a*) treating co-operation as an independent sector in the National Plan ;

(*b*) allowing co-operatives to cover the entire economic field as against its activity in the rural credit sector only, in the first two Plans ;

(*c*) making more liberal allocation for Co-operative Development Schemes.

The Third Plan allocations to the Co-operative Sector amount to Rs. 1,709.43 lacs.

Expansion of Pak-German Training & Research Institute, Multan

This is an on-going scheme carried over to the Third Five Year Plan. Budget provision was Rs. 3.70 lacs but only subsidy of Rs. 1.05 lacs was availed of and the remaining amount was surrendered due to National Emergency. The Project is being managed directly by the West Pakistan Co-operative Board.

This Institute is imparting training in crafts relating to Agriculture, Co-operation and conducting some research work. It also undertakes demonstration of German Farming technique and provides tractor repair and service facilities for the Colony Co-operative Farming Union. It is proposed to affiliate this institute with the West Pakistan Agriculture University, Lyallpur, so that the Training Institute could cover a regular syllabus.

Co-operative Education Scheme

The scheme made a provision of Rs. 2 lacs for the construction of a building for the Co-operative Training

Institute at Peshawar. The work is in progress and the completion of the building will need further allocation of Rs. 3 lacs as the total estimated cost is Rs. 5 lacs only.

Construction of Sale Depots by Service Co-operatives

The scheme has been merged with the main scheme 'Reconstruction of Rural Credit & Agricultural Marketing' which has been submitted to the Government for processing. Under the new scheme the Farm Service Societies will utilize the allocations for godown construction on a bigger scale.

Sheep Shearing & Wool Marketing in Cholistan

The scheme envisages organization of sheep breeding societies federated into the wool marketing union. The Societies have been organized and the Cholistan Co-operative Wool Marketing and Development Union registered with a share capital of Rs. 52,000. This central institution helps in grading and marketing of wool. During the year 16,662 maunds of raw wool was purchased at Rs. 17,03,000. The Union has got a wool processing factory at Bahawalpur. It produced and processed wool weighing 6,732 maunds out of which 4,912 maunds were sold for Rs. 12.96 lacs. The balance in stock at the close of the year was 1,820 maunds.

6 Sheep Shearing Machines have been imported and the stock assistants trained in shearing of sheep with these machines.

Thal

The staff organized 3 sheep shearing and agricultural service societies in order to develop the quality and quantity of wool. The societies have got a membership of 643 with a paid up share capital of Rs. 632. One society has acquired 24 kanals of land for godown construction. In other two cases the action for acquiring land was in hand.

Quetta & Kalat Region

Total cost of the scheme is Rs, 8.69 lacs.

The total area of the division is 25,000 square miles, with a sheep population of about 8 lacs which yield 50,000 maunds of wool. Three Co-operative Sheep Shearing and Agricultural Service Societies have been organized at Loralai, Zhob and Barkhan Districts. The scheme has made a start during the year and further progress will be possible in due course.

Reconstruction of Rural Credit & Agricultural Marketing Scheme

This is an on-going scheme carried over from the Second Five Year Plan. The allocation during the year, was only Rs. 18.00 lacs to provide share participation at the apex level. This amount was surrendered due to National Emergency.

The scheme envisaged linking of credit with marketing and provided loan for godown construction both at the village level and at the mandi level. Further, subsidy for training cost and pay of secretaries was provided. During the Second Five Year Plan 550 Large Sized Credit Co-operatives and 50 Agricultural Marketing Societies were organized. 171 godowns were built up by Large Sized Credit Co-operative and 35 by Agricultural Marketing Societies. The societies continued their normal functioning during the year.

Tharparkar

The problem is the same as in case of Cholistan. The staff started propaganda and education and succeeded in organization of two co-operative sheep shearing and agricultural service societies at Chachro and Diplo. The case of acquisition of land for godowns construction has been taken up. The scheme has made a start during the year and will make progress in due course.

Mechanized Farming Societies, Border Area

The scheme proposes to introduce total mechanization of agricultural farming on co-operative basis in 3,200 acres at Sulemanki (District Montgomery) and 2,150 acres at Jassar (District Sialkot). Two Co-operative Farming Societies, one each at Sulemanki and Jassar, have been organized. The membership consisting of military personnel, is 130 and 80 respectively, The work received a setback due to September, 1965 war, but developmental activities have again been started.

Projects of the West Pakistan Co-operative Board

One of the functions of the Board was to promote the organization of the Co-operative Societies of all types. With this end in view the Board has organized the following important societies :—

(*i*) Rural Supply Co-operative Corporation.

This is an Apex Institution of the Union Council Service Societies numbering about 2,500. The Corporation is responsible for distribution of 75 per cent of the total fertilizer stocks whether imported or produced locally.

(*ii*) Co-operative Investment and Management Agency Ltd.

(*iii*) The Co-operative Sugar Mill Societies at Peshawar and Bannu.

(*iv*) Kalri-lake Fishermen Society at Hyderabad.

(*v*) The Pakistan Sports Goods Exports Corporation, Sialkot.

Banking and Credit

During the course of last two years the Banking and Credit Cell of the

Board conducted a number of surveys and on the basis of the data collected by it a number of legislative measures of far-reaching consequences were initiated.

In order to ensure a flow of finance into the Co-operative Sector, the Movement is to rely considerably on the support of the State Bank of Pakistan. The State Bank of Pakistan teams inspect the working of co-operative banks both in the rural as well as in the urban sectors. Their inspection reports are received by the Board and are examined by the Banking and Credit Section with the assistance of a Banking Implementation Committee. The task of the committee is to ensure implementation of the suggestions made by the State Bank of Pakistan in respect of all other banks. According to the information available for the period ending 31st of August, 1966, the advances from the Co-operative Banks of all types stood at Rs. 30 crores approximately out of which about Rs. 15 crores are on loan to the societies and the balance with the individuals and firms etc.

Rectification & Consolidation

The object of the creation of this wing was revitilization of weak societies, rectification of societies, amalgamation of non-viable societies into larger units and introducing supply and marketing business in such societies. To implement the scheme special areas were selected for concentrated work by a special staff. At the moment this scheme is in the operation in about 10 circles in the Regions of Lahore and Multan.

Co-operative Societies

The total number of Co-operative Societies which mainly comprise of Central Credit, Central Non-credit, Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Societies stands at 28,914. Agricultural Societies constitute major portion which are 21,267 in number. In order to assess the region-wise position in respect of number of societies, their membership, paid up share capital and working capital the following table may be referred to :—

Region	No. of Societies	Membership	Share Capital (in lacs	Working Capital of rupees)
1. Peshawar	2,844	135,325	50.97	367.09
2. Lahore	12,379	606,920	387.72	3,848.40
3. Multan	11,505	561,058	286.54	2,775.62
4. Hyderabad	1,311	141,703	191.11	2,318.55
5. Quetta	339	13,956	45.36	194.92
6. Karachi	536	104,885	183.51	2,404.29
Total	28,914	1,563,847	11,45.21	11,908.87

Co-operative Financing

In order to provide financial assistance to the primary co-operative societies, secondary societies have been organized which are known as Central Co-operative Banks, Banking Unions, Industrial Unions and Marketing Federations etc. In order to strengthen further the financial structure of the co-operative societies, 2 apex financing institutions namely, the Punjab Provincial Co-operative Bank and Sind Baluchistan Provincial Co-operative Bank have been established. The area of operation of the second apex bank extends to southern zone, comprising Karachi and divisions of Hyderabad, Khairpur, Quetta and Kalat. This leaves the Punjab Provincial Co-operative Bank to operate in the Northern Zone comprising of former Punjab, N.W.F.P. and Bahawalpur.

Agriculture Credit Societies

The number of Agriculture Credit Societies is 14,071 and their membership is 601,619. There is a significant increase in the number of societies and their membership as compared with the previous year. As far as the financial position of these co-operatives is concerned, the owned, outside and working capital amounts to Rs. 432.28 lacs, Rs. 931.41 lacs and Rs. 1,366.69 lacs respectively. These co-operatives generally advance short term and medium term loans to their members for productive purposes. During the year Rs. 407.00 lacs were advanced by these Co-operatives as a loan to their members.

Agricultural Marketing

The Agricultural Marketing Societies which consists of supply societies, marketing societies, service societies, village council societies, sugarcane sale societies, wool shearing and marketing societies, sale societies and commission shops, multi-purpose mills societies, multi-purpose societies and Ex-service multi-purpose societies are 3,528 in number. Their membership is 152,344 and the working capital amounts to Rs, 380.90 lacs. These marketing co-operatives earned Rs. 29.55 lacs as profits on the business while the same was Rs. 19.39 lacs during the last year. There is a significant progress as far as the purchases and sales business of these societies is concerned. The purchases amounted to Rs. 216.63 lacs and sales amounted to Rs. 242.43 lacs during the year and thus they earned Rs. 10,14 lacs as commission on the business.

Industrial Co-operatives

Small scale industrial co-operatives play an important role in the economy of the country as it offers employment to a large section of the people and helps increase their income without their marketing heavy investment. At present there are 1,640 industrial societies functioning in the Province. These industrial co-operatives comprises weavers, metal workers, furniture makers, shoe makers, sports good

makers and other small artisans. The membership of these co-operatives is 104,458 and working capital amounts to Rs. 262.47 lacs during the period. These co-operatives purchased raw-material worth Rs. 336.96 lacs during the year as compared with Rs. 150.25 lacs during the last year. Similarly their sales business also increased when the sale of finished goods amounted to Rs. 376.04 against Rs. 150.44 lacs during the year. The industrial co-operatives earned a profit of Rs. 6.79 lacs.

West Pakistan Co-operative Union

It is a federal co-operative organization. Its membership comprises of Central Co-operative Banks, Banking Unions, Co-operative Commission Shops and other secondary institutions in the Province. The membership of the Unions consists of 25 individuals and 103 societies against 92 in the previous year. Its area of operation extends to whole of West Pakistan. It is a member of International Co-operative Alliance, London.

The Union renders useful service to the Co-operative movement. The Union serves the purpose of promoting, extending and assisting the co-operative movement and endeavours for the common good of all co-operatives. The Union undertakes publicity, propaganda and other educational programmes through the use of Audio Visual aids and other media of mass education, such as pamphlets, magazines, films and symposia. It represents the co-operative movement on national and international levels.

Social Welfare

General

The normal work of the Social Welfare Department was being carried on, when on 6th September, 1965 India waged an undeclared war on Pakistan. A state of 'Emergency' was declared by the President and the Directorate of Social Welfare had to reorganize and reshape its activities to meet the situation. Details of these activities are given in subsequent paragraphs.

Urban Community Development Projects

There are, at present 43 Urban Community Development Projects, being run in different cities/towns of West Pakistan. In spite of the fact that there remained a marked deficiency of supervisory staff, the Projects, on the whole, made a satisfactory progress, as the following table would show:—

Sr. No.	Programme	Total No. of Centres	Average daily attendance
1.	Women's Needle Craft Centres ...	85	2696
2.	Women's Adult Education Centres ...	60	1150
3.	M.C.H. Centres ...	17	1110
4.	Dispensaries Allopathic ...	18	1220
5.	Other Dispensaries ...	14	850
6.	Primary Schools ...	40	3900
7.	Secondary Schools ...	6	1050

Sr. No.	Programme	Total No. of Centres	Average daily attendance
8.	Libraries and Reading Rooms	55	1702
9.	Recreational Centres for Youth and Children ...	98	2870
10.	Recreational Centres for Adults ...	68	1329
11.	Vocational Centres for Men ...	18	325
12.	Co-operative Societies ..	3	500
	Total ...	480	19,699

During the period under review, the Projects collected a sum of Rs. 34,429 in cash, Rs. 16,338 through donations and subscriptions and Rs. 59,453 through grants-in-aid received from different sources.

Homes for Destitutes and Under-Privileged Women Karachi and Rawalpindi

During the period under report, the number of cases admitted and discharged in the two Homes is as follows:—

(*i*) Number admitted	...	64
(*ii*) Referred by Court	...	46
(*iii*) Referred by others	...	18

These cases were classified as follows:—

(*i*) Shelterless	27
(*ii*) Separation from husband	14
(*iii*) Run away	21
(*iv*) Kidnapped	2
Total	64

71 inmates (this includes both new and old cases) were discharged from both the Homes after suitably rehabilitating them, either through reconciliation with husbands and parents or through marriage. The details are as follows:—

(*i*) Reconciled to husbands	15
(*ii*) Reconciled to parents	25
(*iii*) Adjustment made	3
(*iv*) Married	14
(*v*) Employed	2
(*vi*) Released through court orders	12
Total	71

A close follow up of these cases is being made. At present, there are 32 inmates in both the Homes. The Rawalpindi Home is looking after five children also.

During emergency, the inmates were given training in First Aid and Civil Defence.

The inmates of the Homes also helped in Relief Work during Emergency. They tailored clothes for the refugees and mujahids, they have also prepared quilts, pillow-covers, bed sheets etc., for these people. The staff of two Homes have also helped in the collection of relief goods.

Socio-Economic Centre, Karachi

Considerable progress has been made in the Centre during the period under review. The Centre has received orders in "Ready made Garments" from East Pakistan. The Dollmaking Section is making satisfactory progress. The Centre has now planned to make Pakistan-style dolls. Orders have been received for embroidery work from APWA and other individuals. These are being supplied. The "Luck" Cigar and Candle, being manufactured at the Centre are becoming quite popular. The Cigar Section is giving training to 44 women at present. Upto date the Centre has trained 666 women. Out of them, 250 women have been employed by the Western Tobacco Company on an average pay of Rs. 150/- P.M. This has improved the Socio-Economic condition of 250 women.

The Centre also undertook Emergency Relief work. The workers of the Centre stitched 240 shorts for mujahids and collected about 263 warm and cotton clothes for the Kashmiri refugees.

About 50 workers including 2 staff members received training in first aid at the Health Centre, Korangi.

The Child Welfare Training Institute, Lahore

The Third Long Term Course which was started on the 10th August, 1965 has been ended on the 22nd of February, 1966. In all, 28 persons, 9 male and 19 female, attended the Course.

The Fourth Long Term Course was started on 5th May, 1966 and would end on 6th November, 1966. As many as 27 workers from different agencies engaged in Child Welfare work are participating.

Another Short Term Training Course has started from the 8th October, 1966, for the Administrators and Policy Makers of the Child Welfare Agencies. This is a 15 days Course being attended by 38 persons.

Registration of Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies

Directorate General also administers the Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies (Registration and Control) Ordinance, 1961, 746 agencies have been registered so far by the Directorate. There are about 2000 such agencies in the Province. Among these are included major organizations like APWA, T.B. Associations, Anjuman Himayate-e-Islam etc , etc. The yearly expenditure of these agencies amounts about 20-25 crore

and if these agencies are administered properly, a major part of social welfare could be looked after by them.

(*a*) **In-Service Training** :

Direct recruits (Officers) were launched into the field without training and experience. Absence of Field Supervisory and Administrative Staff deprived them of the urgently needed supervision and guidance.

Hence a four-day Staff Conference was designed to:—

(1) serve as a short refresher course;

(2) make an appraisal of the Urban Community Development Projects;

(3) discuss and devise means to remove their functional and administrative difficulties;

(4) obtain expert advice on the utility of this Conference as well as the concepts and practice which form the basis of Community Development Work.

(*b*) Apart from this, Two In-Service Training Courses have been conducted, one with the help of NIPA in August and the other by the Department itself in July, 1966.

Voluntary Social Worker's Corps

Government cannot bear the expenditure on providing welfare workers to the private sector in order to intensify and expand welfare activities. A Scheme was, therefore, launched in the beginning of 1965 to organise a Corps of Voluntary Social Workers.

Work during emergencies like Floods, Earthquakes etc.

An elaborate scheme was prepared in 1964 and implemented. It lays down the pattern of activities to be undertaken by the Department of Social Welfare during calamities.

Welfare Schemes of the Evacuee Property Trust Board

Constant advice is being given to the Board and some specific schemes were prepared on their behest.

Abolition of Beggary

An elaborate scheme was submitted to Government in 1965. It aims at :

(*a*) Training and employment of able-bodies beggars (in the form of Mobile Labour Battalion).

(*b*) Education and vocational training of the dependents of able-bodied beggars.

(*c*) Care, education and training of disabled beggars.

(*d*) A province-wide Survey of Beggars has been recently conducted. Its results are being tabulated.

The scheme takes care to avoid creation of parasites. It has now been approved by Government and sanction for a Welfare Home has been given. Orders regarding utilization of able-bodied beggars are still awaited.

Model Orphanage

In order to improve the lot of orphans in the private orphanages, a drive has been launched to inspect the orphanages and to help them to make improvements.

For this purpose two orphanages (Darul Furqan and Anjuman Sulemania, Lahore) have been earmarked to be established into 'Models' to be followed by others. Work in Anjuman -e-Sulemania has started. Work on the other is to be started shortly.

Departmental Activities during the last Indo-Pakistan War

During and after the September war year, the Directorate General organised :—

1. Collection and distribution of relief goods for displaced persons as well as for the Armed Forces.
2. Enlisting and training volunteers for Civil Defence etc.
3. Organizing sewing centres; and
4. Co-ordinating activities of the Voluntary Welfare Agencies in West Pakistan.

Figures are as under :—

1.	Number of volunteers registered	... 7,889
2.	Number of volunteers trained	... 1,949
3.	Number of Training Courses organised	... 10
4.	Relief Funds collectd	Rs. 12,482.48

Relief goods and comfort material collected and supplied :—

(*a*)	Bedding with blankets	... 13,447
(*b*)	Garments	... 96,828
(*c*)	Utensils	... 7,813
(*d*)	Toilet items	... 7,077
(*e*)	Miscellaneous	Very large

Relief and assistance was given to :—

(*a*) All the Relief Camps.

(*b*) Armed Forces.

(*c*) Azad Kashmir Refugees.

In order to help the War-affected people, the following projects have been undertaken :—

1. Construction of two "Model

Villages" one each in Sialkot and Lahore war-affected areas.

2. Education, Vocational Training and rehabilitation of war-widows and orphans (420 in all) in villages Charwa, Sialkot.

3. Mothers and Children Home in Sialkot City primarily to cater for war-affected families.

4. One Model Orphanage in Sialkot.

5. Rural Community Development Projects, one each in Sialkot and Lahore war-affected areas.

Note:—For these Projects major part of funds are being raised through public contribution.

In a high level meeting, attended by the representatives of the Central Planning Commission, Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Welfare, Provincial Planning and Development Department, Basic Democracies, Social Welfare and Local Government Department and the Directorate General of Social Welfare, an allocation of Rupees 30.322 million has been made. This also includes schemes on Blind Welfare and Medical Social Work which are being administered by the Education and Health Departments.

Auqaf

Increase in Income

During 1965-66 the Auqaf Administration took steps to increase the income received from the waqf properties by adopting the following measures :—

(*i*) re-assessment of rents of houses, shops, plots, etc., worked out on the basis of local market rates of privately owned properties in the areas concerned ;

(*ii*) better arrangements for maintenance of (nazar) boxes including double lock system with the coordination of the National Bank of Pakistan, where possible ;

(*iii*) supervision of proceedings of lease of land etc., by Administractors themselves ;

(*vi*) supervise test checking by an Inspecting Officer of the Auqaf Department ;

(*v*) improvement in maintenance of accounts of income expenditure ;

(*vi*) introduction of a system of periodical inspections.

Despite the measures mentioned above the Auqaf Administration is not entirely satisfied with the progress made towards the increase of income of waqf properties. The following main difficulties hamper the desired improvement.

Realisation of rents/lease month

The tenants/lessees do not pay rent/lease money in time for one reason or the other and recovery thereof falls into arrears. The Managers/Assistant Managers and even the Zonal Administrators fill in realization of the Auqaf dues and they have to resort

to recovery of arrears through the local Revenue Staff as 'arrears of land revenue' as provided in the Waqf Ordinance. The local revenue staff, being pre-occupied do not give proper attention and thus recovery of arrears of rent/lease money is delayed.

Division of 'nazranas' to ex-Sajjada Nashin/Mutwallis

It is felt that devotees of the shrines still continue to present their 'nazranas' to the ex-Sajjada Nashins/Mutwallis, who in certain cases reside near the shrine premises in their own houses or in rented houses. This adversely affects the income from the Nazrana Boxes placed at the shrines.

Religious Purposes Committees

According to the provisions of the Auqaf Rules and standing instructions issued from time to time, members of the R.P.Cs. continue for one year whereafter the Committee have to be reconstituted, by the Administrators. These Committees are formed for holding ceremonies at shrines etc., and also to assist the Managers/Assistant Managers in the improvement of Waqf properties. If these Committees consist of persons of good repute, the mis-appropriation of Auqaf funds and other offerings can be checked to a great extent. Experience has shown that members of the R.P.Cs., take little interest in the affairs of shrines, etc., and wherever they are found active, they work sometimes to the detriment of the property *i.e.* they conspire with the managerial staff and thus abet various illegal activities. The difficulty is that honest and resourceful people do not come forward to work as members of the R.P.Cs., honorarily which requires considerable time and energy for proper performance of duties.

Issue of stay orders by courts

On applications made by persons in possession of Waqf properties various courts issued stay order which hamper the recovery of rent, lease money etc. For instance, rent of shops attached to the Nila Gumbad Mosque, Lahore, was re-assessed in the year 1963-64 and the tenants went before the High Court which issued a stay order. This has resulted in accumulation of arrears of huge amounts of rent due to the Department. Though the Auqaf Lawyers try to get such stay orders vacated, still in many cases, the petitions are not finally decided by courts for months or even for years together and this adversely affects the income of the waqf properties.

Possession of Waqf Properties

In a few cases,,the Auqaf Administration has not been able to get vacant possession of Waqf Properties though they were taken over in the year 1960/62. Even the District Administration or the possession of such properties. For instance, the Waqf land of late Nawab Allah Bakhsh

Tiwana, District Sargodha, waqf land attached to the shrine of Hazrat Sachal Sarmast, Gumbat, District Khairpur and the shrine of Hazrat Mian Umar, Chamkani, District Peshawar were taken over by issue of notifications long ago, but physical possession thereof still remains with the sitting tenants/Majawars. Cases were registered against the tenants, etc., under the provisions of the Waqf Ordinance but to no avail. The revenue/Police authorities find themselves unable to assist the Auqaf Administration in getting possession of the taken-over properties. The sitting tenants do not pay lease money nor they deliver possession to the lessees of the Auqaf Department in whose favour such land is leased out after public auction.

Development of open plots

Many open waqf plots situated in urban areas are lying vacant and are leased out on nominal rent. The question of their development into shopping centres/commercial buildings were examined in certain cases and it was felt that if arrangements for constructing commercial buildings were made, a substantial increase in the income of Auqaf Department could be expected. As already explained above, the problem is of providing necessary funds in such cases. Though in certain cases, efforts were made to raise funds by way of advance rent but the public do not feel inclined to advance substantial amounts for the construction of commercial buildings etc. For instance, plots outside Dabgari Gate, Peshawar, Adda Nazar Bagh Peshawar, which are situated in important localities of Peshawar can be developed into modern commercial centres/flats etc., but despite advertisement, no party is coming forward to finance the scheme.

There is, however, another way out. Plots at important places in urban areas, could be leased out for construction of residential buildings on long-lease basis, but no such schemes have so far been prepared by the Zonal Administrators. Steps to lease out inferior agricultural land on long term basis (Tubewell Scheme) are also being taken and Administrators have already been given necessary directions.

Improvement made during 1965-66

The following improvements have been made to Auqaf properties during 1965-66 :—

(*a*) Substantial amounts are being spent on repairs/renovation of waqf properties. For example, a sum of Rs. 6,37,030.00 was spent on 'repairs' etc., during 1965-66;

(*b*) the shrine of Hazrat Data Sahib has been renovated by spending lacs of rupees and still repairs/development works are in progress. Be-

sides, the mosque attached to the Darbar Data Sahib, has to be extended at an estimated cost of over 6 lacs but this scheme is pending for want of land which is presently under occupation of the ex-Mujawars etc. Steps are being taken to acquire the possession of the land as early as possible ;

(*c*) The shrine of Hazrat Mian Mir Sahib is being renovated at a considerable cost.

307 mosques, apart from those which are adjuncts to the shrines, have been taken over so far. They are scattered throughout West Pakistan. During 1965-66 Rs. 2,83,901.00 was spent on repairs and renovation to mosques. In addition to this work on renovation of Shah Jehan Mosque, Thatta, at a cost of about Rs. 16,00,000.00 is in progress and funds to the tune of Rs. 2 lakhs each have been sanctioned for repairs to the Masjid Wazir Khan, Lahore and Shahi Masjid, Chiniot.

Litigation

The following statistics with regard to cases and the expenses thereon are available :—

1. No. of cases instituted upto 1965	...	622
2. No. of cases instituted in 1966 (upto 28-6-66)		23
Total		645
3. No. of cases decided upto 1965	...	325
4. No. of cases decided in 1966 (upto 28-6-66)	...	97
Total		422

5. Pending cases, 645−422=223

Expenditure

		Rs.
1. Expenses during 1960-61	...	81,443.35
2. Expenses during 1962	...	29,763.17
3. Expenses during 1963	...	26,317.85
4. Expenses during 1964 (for 6 months)	...	14,687.00
5. Expenses during 1964-65	...	35,634.90
6. Expenses during 1965-66 (upto 28-6-66)	...	22,032.72
Total		2,09,879.99

There are explicit provisions in Ordinance barring the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts to entertain suits and issue interim injunctions against the Auqaf Department. But the Civil Courts are generally entertaining suits and issuing interim injunctions against the Department without the least

regard for the statutory provisions and the High Court circular letter No. 17135/Genl., dated 30-10-62 circulated to Administrators etc., under Circular No. 9 (8)-Auqaf/63, dated 18-5-1965. This leads to unnecessary botheration and expenditure as well as accumulation of arrears where realisation of sums due by defaulters is involved. This is one of the principle factors responsible for high expenditure on litigation.

Steps were taken during 1965-66 to bring this institution upto the standard of a University and the question of equivalence of degrees/diplomas issued by it with those of Colleges and Universities. This recognition has since been accorded by the Panjab University in certain subjects. Other Universities are being persuaded to follow suit. The Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Panjab also recognised the High School Examination of the Jamia during 1965-66.

Science classes were started in the Jamia in 1965 and the opening ceremony of the Science Theatre was performed by the Governor.

Tabligh Classes in Jamia Islamia, have been opened this year at a cost of Rs. 25,000/-. Members of the Committee are :—

1. Pir Karam Shah Sahib Bhervi.
2. A representative of the Health Department to be nominated by the Secretary to Government, West Pakistan, Health Department.
3. A representative of the Education Department to be nominated by the Secretary to Government, West Pakistan, Education Department.
4. The Rais-ul Jamia Islamia. Bahawalpur, will act as Convenor.

Lien of the Old Jamia Abbasia Staff

When Jamia Abbasia was taken over by the Auqaf Department its staff and establishment was also transferred to the Auqaf Department. For a long time this staff has been demanding that their lien should be retained in the Education Department. Unfortunately the question took too long to decide. This delay in the decision also affected to some extent the working of the Jamia as the staff concerned was nourishing a grievance that its legitimate claim was not considered by Government. The question has been decided this year and the lien of the staff is being retained by the Education Department. This was a major bottleneck in the working of Jamia Islamia and its settlement should have satisfied these teachers who should have settled down to serious work but it appears that they are now coming out with fresh demands.

Opening of Primary Classes in Jamia Middle School

The decision that primary classes should be opened in the premises of the Middle School of the Jamia Islamia has been taken during this year.

Appointment of a Visiting Professor in Arabic from a Muslim Country.

Efforts are being made to obtain the services of a leading scholar of Arabic from an Arabic speaking country preferably Suadi Arabia or Syria. Efforts are also being made that the country lending us a Professor may also pay his salary. Ultimately the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Pakistan will be addressed in the matter.

Affiliation of Arabic Schools in the Education Department with Jamia Islamia, Bahawalpur.

There were a proposal that the syllabus of Arabic schools of the Education Department be brought in line with the syllabus of Jamia and they should be affiliated to it. This has been done during 1965-66.

Libraries and Reading Rooms

During 1965-65 decision was taken to establish a modern central library of religious books near Data Sahib's Darbar. While plans and design of the new building are being considered, a beginning has been made by opening a library in the building of Data Sahib's Darbar which has been equipped with a number of books to start with. It has a reading room also.

Preaching of Islam in the Foreign Countries

An amount of Rs. 3,000/- has been sanctioned during the year in favour of Sh. Muhammad Ashraf for the revival of an old journal (English) to take up the work of preaching of Islam in the foreign countries. The question of raising funds from the public for this purpose is being examined by Finance Department.

A scheme for the publication of works of various saints, other rare books, major Sufi classics, Islamic Literature and Journals has been drawn up. A Sub-Committee has also been formed to advise the Department in respect of selection of suitable books near the Shrine of Hazrat Data Sahib.

Auqaf Advisory Board

In October, 1965 the Auqaf Advisory Board was established for the first time. It has since held some meetings and rendered advice on important matters. The Board consists of 2 Shia and 4 Sunni Ulemas with Chief Administrator as Chairman.

School for the Blind

During 1965-66, 3 schools to teach Holy Quran to the blind on Brail system were established at Lahore, Peshawar and Sargodha.

Lot of money collected through cash boxes placed at shrines used to be misappropriated in several ways *viz.*, theft, distribution among themselves by those charged with the duty of counting and waste and loss due to lack of interest and proper supervision. The cash boxes had one lock each the key of which was kept by Manager/Assistant Manager who counted the collections in an irregular manner and thus his was the sole authority as to the amount collected. Orders were, therefore, issued during 1965-66 that each box should have two locks, the key of one of which was to be kept by the Manager/Assistant Manager and of the other by a representative of the National Bank of Pakistan where no branch of the bank existed, the boxes were to be opened in the presence of a representative of the National Bank and the RPC. This reduced the chances of leakage to a considerable extent.

It was found that the staff working in the districts was committing all sorts of irregularities and misappropriation. This was due to the fact that they did not receive proper guidance and supervision and there was no check on the work. A system of inspection was, therefore, introduced according to which the Chief Administrator personally inspected several offices of Managers, Assistant Managers and Administrators during the year 1965-66 and an Inspection Branch was created in the Head Office under an Inspecting Officer, and special arrangements were made for proper accounting of income at the 'urses' of some of the more important shrines. These had a very good effect as on the one hand it reduced chances of theft of funds and on the other it brought to light to the nefarious activities of the staff also, resulting in disciplinary action being taken against a number of officers.

A check was also exercised over litigation expenditure which resulted in considerable reduction which will be shown hereinafter.

The following table will show the number of inspections of offices of the District staff during 1965-66 as compared with 1964-65 :—

Inspections carried out in 1964-65

By CA	By IO	By DS	By Minister	Total
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Inspection carried out in 1965-66

By CA	By IO	By DS	By Minister	Total
19	16	5	2	42

It will be seen that 42 offices were inspected during 1965-66 as against *nil* during the previous year.

Expenditure on litigation was Rs. 35,634.90 during 1964-65 which was reduced to Rs. 22,032.72 during 1965-66.

The following table will show disciplinary action taken against the staff during 1965-66 and during the preceding year :—

1964-65 No. of officials/ officers against whom action was taken	Results	1965-66 No. of officials/ officers against whom action was taken.	Results
3	One convicted by court of law, one left service and one was made to make good the loss.	21	Services of 12 were terminated, one was handed over to Anti Corruption Department, two reverted to their parent departments, one was exonerated and the rest are under inquiry.

The special measures adopted during 1965-66 resulted in increase in the income of Auqaf as the following figures will show :—

Income in 1964-65	Income during 1965-66	Increase during 1965-66
Rs. 48,42,970.00	Rs. 50,92,289.00	Rs. 2,49,319.00

Law

Integration of Laws

During the period 1965-66, seventeen Ordinances and two Acts detailed in Annexures A and B respectively were brought on the Statute Book and a large number of Statutory Rules and Notifications were given legal shape.

ANNEXURE 'A'

West Pakistan Ordinances, 1965-66

1. The West Pakistan Qaumi Razakars Ordinance, 1965 (XXXIII of 1965).
2. The West Pakistan Weights and Measures Ordinance, 1965 (XXXIII of 1965).
3. The West Pakistan Tobacco Vend Act (Amendment) Ordinance, 1965 (XXXV of 1965).
4. The West Pakistan Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Ordinance, 1965 (XXXIX of 1965).
5. The Notaries (West Pakistan Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 (I of 1966).
6. The Factories (West Pakistan Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 (VI of 1966).
7. The West Pakistan Family Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 (X of 1966).
8. The Conciliation Courts (West Pakistan Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 (XI of 1966).
9. The Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 (XII of 1966).
10. The West Pakistan Co-operative Societies and Co-operative Banks (Repayment of Loans) Ordinance, 1966 (XIV of 1966).

11. The West Pakistan Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 (XV of 1966).

12. The Punjab University Malpractices (West Pakistan Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 (XVI of 1966).

13. The Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 (XVII of 1966).

14. The West Pakistan Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 (XIX of 1966).

15. The West Pakistan Cotton Control Ordinance, 1966 (XX of 1966).

16. The West Pakistan Urban Rent Restriction (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 (XXI of 1966).

17. The West Pakistan Urban Rent Restriction (Second Amendment) Amending Ordinance, 1966 (XXII of 1966).

ANNEXURE 'B'

West Pakistan Acts, 1965

1. The Municipal Administration (West Pakistan Amendment) Act, 1965 (II of 1965).

2. The West Pakistan Pure Food (Amendment) Act, 1965 (V of 1965).

The following Codes and individual enactments were brought up-to date and reprinted during the year 1965-66:—

(*a*) **Brought up-to-date**

S. No.	Names of the Enactments
1.	The Punjab Codes, Volumes I, II, III and IV.
2.	The N.W.F.P. Codes, Volumes I & IV.
3.	The Bahawalpur Code.
4.	The Baluchistan Code.
5.	The Khairpur Code.
6.	The Annual Volume of the West Pakistan Laws, 1965.
7.	The West Pakistan Weights and Measures Ordinance, 1965.
8.	The Punjab Law Department Manual, 1938.
9.	The West Pakistan Finance Act, 1966.

(*b*) **Re-printing**

S. No.	Names of the Enactment	No. of copies printed
1.	The West Pakistan Criminal Laws (Amendment) Act, 1963 with Rules, 1963 ...	825
2.	The Frontier Crimes Regulations, 1901 ...	750
3.	The Sind Land Revenue Code, 1879 ...	510
4.	The West Pakistan Essential Articles (Control) Act, 1958 ...	650
5.	The West Pakistan Code Volume III (containing Acts & Ordinances for the year 1961-62) ...	2000
6.	The West Pakistan Press & Publications Ordinance, 1963 ...	750
7.	The Annual Volume of West Pakistan Laws, 1963 ...	2000
8.	The West Pakistan Motor Vehicles Act, 1965 ...	961
9.	The Town Improvement Act, 1922 ...	775
10.	The Annual Volume of the West Pakistan Laws, 1964 ...	2000
11.	The Basic Democracies Order, 1959 ...	12112
12.	The West Pakistan Finance Act, 1965 ...	2000
13.	The West Pakistan Pure Food Ordinance, 1960	2550
14.	The West Pakistan Criminal Law Acts, 1963 with Rules, 1963 as corrected upto 5-5-1966 ...	2630
15.	The West Pakistan Family Courts Acts, 1964 with Rules, 1965	1042

Police

Crime

The general law and order situation in the province has been satisfactory. Severe and sustained action was initiated against smugglers, proclaimed offenders and other anti-social elements. During the year, 1738 proclaimed offeneders were arrested.

Criminal Intelligence Gazette

A fortnightly Criminal Intelligence Gazette incorporating pertinent and timely information on crime and criminals was published regularly throughout the year, 1965.

Detective & Scientific investigation Courses

The Scientific Investigation Courses introduced in 1962 for Upper Subordinates continued during 1965 till the outbreak of War in September, 1965. The course is designed to train the Police Officers in modern methods of criminal investigation and detection. Altogether, 993 Upper Subordinates had been trained todate.

The Sentinel

The Sentinel, quarterly Journal of West Pakistan Police, is in existence for the last ten years. This has attracted a wider readership both within the country and abroad, primarily due to its better get-up, richness in Police and scientific literature and the introducing of some interesting new and permanent features like Judicial Rulings, Know Your Law, Scientific Aids to Detection, News, Sports and amusement etc.

Traffic

In order to inculcate a deeper and healthier road sense in the masses, special Traffic Weeks were observed throughout West Pakistan with the assistance of various educational Institutions and Basic Democrats. The results have been encouraging.

Police Welfare Organization

The Police Welfare Organization continues functioning and rendering effective help and assistance to the Police personnel. All possible amenities were afforded to the Police Officers especially to the low paid subordinates posted even at distant places in West Pakistan. There has been a considerable improvement in process and working of the Police Welfare Organization due to the direct control, personal interest and guidance of the Inspector-General of Police, West Pakistan. The activities of this Organization are briefly stated as under:

1. **Central Welfare Fund**

A sum of Rs. 5,400.00 in all was paid to the widows and orphans of the various policemen as an immediate ineterim help.

2. **Education**

(*a*) **Scholarships**

(*i*) 316 Scholarships for a total amount of Rs. 7766.00 were granted to the college-going children of the Police personnel during the year 1965 as against 134 scholarships for a total amount of Rs. 31,440.00 during the last year.

(*ii*) Besides the above mentioned scholarships, a total sum of Rs. 17,154.89 was also spent on the West Pakistan Police Academy, where the children of the low paid subordinates get free education.

3. **Health**

A sum of Rs. 63.78 was paid during the year under report on account of reimbursement of medical charges which the low paid subordinates could not claim from the Government. Besides, Rs. 1,900.00 were also spent in granting monetary aid to the Police T.B. patients thus making a total amount of Rs. 2,536.78 under this head.

4. **Transportation of dead bodies**

A total expenditure of Rs. 3,700.05 was incurred on the transportation of dead bodies of Police personnel who died while on duty.

5. **Loan refundable by easy monthly Instalments**

(*a*) A total amount of Rs. 36,550.00 was sanctioned as loans to the various Police Officers and men and members of the clerical staff for prolonged illness of family members, education of children and marriage etc.

(*b*) **Other temporary loans**

Rs. 15,253.47 were advanced temporarily to the various officials etc. during the year under report.

West Pakistan Police Regimental Fund

Canteens and stores continue to

run from the Regimental Fund in Police Lines where commodities of daily use are sold out to the Police personnel at cheaper rates.

Benevolent Fund

Police Benevolent Fund is administered on group basis by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Quetta & Kalat Division (Group 'A'), Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Hyderabad Range, Hyderabad (Group 'B'), Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Peshawar Range (Group 'D'), Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Karachi Range, Karachi (Karachi) and Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Welfare West Pakistan, Lahore (Group 'C'). The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Welfare and Qaumi Razakars Organization, West Pakistan, Lahore, function as Chairmen of their respective Managing Committees of this Fund.

1. Group 'A'

Only one meeting of Group 'A' was held on 14-1-1965. Monetary aid to the tune of Rs. 4,650.00 was sanctioned to the dependents of the deceased Police personnel during 1965. The detail of the Fund is given below :—

		Rs.
1. Fixed Deposit	...	20,000.00
2. In the current account with the National Bank	...	26,692.00
Total	...	46,692.00

2. Group 'B'

Two meetings of Group 'B' Benevolent Fund Committee were held during the year 1965. 1st in January, 1965, in which 28 cases of the families of the deceased Police personnel were granted maintenance allowences etc. to the total amount of Rs. 770.00 P.M. The second meeting was held in July, 1965, in which 19 cases were granted allowances to the tune of Rs. 605.00 P.M. The details of this Fund is given below:—

		Rs.
Current Account	...	27,275.02
Saving Accounts	...	45,130.36
Fixed Deposit	...	50,000.00
Prize Bonds	...	1,000.00
Total		1,23,405.28

3. Group 'C'

(*i*) Two meetings of Group 'C' Benevolent Fund were held on the 30th June and the 31st July, and 31st December, 1965, respectively. As many as 125 fresh cases were considered. Out of these, 66 cases were granted the under mentioned allowances :—

1. 63 widows ... 1603.00 P.M. (Maintenance Allowance).
2. 131 orphans ... Rs. 1310.00 P.M. (Scholarships).

3. 3 disabled Police personnel ... Rs. 75.00 (Subsistance allowance).

(*ii*) In addition, a total amount of Rs. 1,06,00.00 was also sanctioned in 23 cases for the dowry of orphan girls during the year. In 2 cases, lump sum grant of Rs. 400.00 was also sanctioned to the widows with the scholarship of Rs. 30.00 P.M. for 6 months to an orphan girl.

(*iii*) A total sum of Rs. 2,22,092.86 was disbursed to the widows and orphans during the year. 1965.

Karachi Range

One meeting of the Karachi Benevolent Fund Committee was held during the year 1965. Only 4 cases were decided and Maintenance Allowances of Rs. 117.00 P.M. were sanctioned to the widows. A total amount of Rs. 51,906.13 was paid to the widows and children of the Police personnel during the year 1965.

General

This Organization is becoming popular and the demands for the assistance are increasing; the work is reaching high peaks. One of the most attractive and plausible helps is the West Pakistan Police Academy, Lahore. The children of Policemen are admitted for studies upto 10th Standard. The children for the deceased Police officers and men are also admitted in this Academy for free education. This is another reason why the Police Academy is immensely liked by the Policemen and is a real source of contentment in the Force.

The office of the Assistant Inspector-General of Police (Traffic), West Pakistan, as it functions at present, came into being in October, 1964, when the control of traffic and the work of periodical examination of public vehicles was transferred from the Transport Department to the Police.

The office is responsible for the co-ordination of all traffic control activities in the province, the collection of accident statistics and the supervision of the work of examining public vehicles for roadworthiness.

As a policy formulating agency in respect of traffic and related subjects, the office functions under the direct administrative control of the Inspector-General of Police, West Pakistan. Suitable directives are issued from time to time to the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police and the Superintendents of Police to ensure that vehicular traffic throughout the province is regulated in the manner prescribed by law. Reports of compliance to the orders of the Inspector-General of Police are obtained from the district offices periodically as a form of supervision over their

work and with a view to ensuring that policy decisions are being implemented in a uniform manner throughout the province.

In addition the Assistant Inspector-General of Police (Traffic) commands a staff of twelve Motor Mobile Petrol Inspectors and two Transport Sub-Inspectors who are responsible, together with the district police, for the control of highway traffie throughout the province. The office also controls the work of nineteen Motor Vehicle Examiners with headquarters situated at various important towns in West Pakistan. These officers are charged with the responsibility of periodically inspecting all public service vehicles for mechanical fitness. The work of the above staff in the field is supervised directly by the Assistant Inspector-General of Police (Traffic) who tours the entire province for the purpose of carrying out inspections.

Two important branches of the AIG/T's. office deserve special mention :

(*a*) The Central Driving Licence Record Office was established in 1960, and is concerned with maintaining a complete record of all driving licences issued throughout the province. It gives special importance to the maintenance of records relating to the convictions of drivers. This is essential in order to prevent drivers, who have been convicted for traffic violations and whose licences have subsequently been suspended, from obtaining fresh licences in other districts.

(*b*) Another important branch of this office is headed by the Statistical Officer who maintains detailed figures relating to the occurrence of accidents, the causes of these accidents etc. and is thus able to assist in policy formulation intended to reduce the incidence of accidents.

Traffic regulation is a problem which has grown in in importance and magnitude with the years. The number of motor vehicles plying on the roads increased from, 1,76,980 to 2,35,589 (*i.e.* 33 per cent). While vehicular "population" has increased by 33 per cent, the accident incidence has not been permitted to rise in like proportion. This was due largely to the preventive steps taken by the traffic police staff throughout the province. The measures adopted by the police included province-wide speed hold-ups, anti-dazzling campaigns, mobile patrolling and traffic oriented educational programmes for the public.

The issuance of drivers licences has also been strictly controlled and roughly 35% of applicants who appeared for these tests were declared unsuccessful in 1965.

The Assistant Inspector-General of Police (Traffic), is a member of the Provincial Transport Authority, West Pakistan and Commandant of the Traffic Training Institute, Qurban Lines, Lahore, where upper subordinates from the Police Department are given courses in traffic administration.

West Pakistan Rangers

West Pakistan Rangers is a Civil Armed Force entrusted with the following duties :—

(*a*) Protection of property and population in border areas.

(*b*) Apprehension of persons unlawfully entering into or going out of Pakistan territory.

(*c*) Organisation of village defence in the border areas.

(*d*) Prevention of smuggling.

(*e*) Collection of intelligence in the border areas.

(*f*) Co-ordination of the activities of police and other civil agencies in the prevention and detection of smuggling,

Constant vigilance was exercised by he West Pakistan Rangers to check muggling throughout the period under eview. All possible anti-smuggling neasures were adopted in the shape of intensive patrolling along the border, laying of ambushes on the suspected routes, vigilant checks and raids on smugglers' dens within the border were carried out which kept the smuggling situation under control.

Anti-Smuggling Measures

As a result of Anti-Smuggling measures, 20 smugglers were killed, 205 captured and smuggled goods worth Rs. 7,11,476.13 recovered.

Unlawful Entry

165 illegal entrants were apprehended during the period under report.

Stray Cattle

1813 stray cattle were rounded up along the border, out of which 1404 were restored to the rightful owners, while the remaining were auctioned by Revenue Authorities.

Aid to Civil Power

Besides carrying out operational

duties on the border during war of 1965 West Pakistan Rangers had also helped the civil administration to maintain law and order in the country.

The Department has embarked upon a development programme which consists of the construction of the following buildings for Rangers Units at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,67,68,070 as shown below :—

1. Construction of HQ Sutlej Rangers at Lahore.
2. Construction of HQ Desert Rangers at Bahawalpur.
3. Construction of HQ Indus Rangers at Hyderabad.

The programme provides for the construction of residential and non-residential accommodation for each unit.

The construction programme is phased out over a number of years. A sum of Rs. 25,00,000.00 has been provided for the implementation of these projects.

The scheme for the construction of HQ Desert Rangers, Bahawalpur, is nearing completion.

The schemes for the construction of HQ Sutlej Rangers, Lahore and Indus Rangers at Hyderabad are progressing satisfatorily and are expected to be completed during the Third Five Year Plan.

Besides the above, the following schemes are being proposed for inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan for implementation :—

1. Construction of HQ West Pakistan Rangers at Lahore.
2. Construction of Wing HQ at Sialkot.
3. Construction of Wing HQ at Narowal.
4. Construction of Wing HQ at Rahimyar Khan.
5. Construction of Pucca Border posts along Indo/Pak Border.

The spade work/acquisition of land in regards to the above projects is in progress.

Anti-Corruption

The Anti-Corruption Establishment institutes enquires or conducts investigation into the conduct of Public Servants charged with bribery and corruption on complaints received from (*a*) Government (*b*) Other Departments concerned and (*c*) reliable sources direct.

No enquiry is taken up or a case registered against a gazetted officer by the Anti-Corruption Establishment without the previous permission of the Provincial Anti-Corruption Council or Provincial/Divisional Anti-Corruption Committees. All cases and enquiries against gazetted officers are routed through the Directorate of Anti-Corruption, West Pakistan. This does not, however, apply to the traps and the red-handed captures made under the supervision of magistrates following the receipt of specific or tangible information. Again, sanction is not necessary for the institution of enquiries and registration of cases against non-gazetted officers. The Director and the Regional Officers of the Anti-Corruption Establishment are competent to take up these enquiries and register cases against non-gazetted officials at their own initiative.

Cases and enquiries completed by the Anti-Corruption Establishment are put up to the Provincial Anti-Corruption Council/Anti-Corruption Committees concerned with a view to deciding whether prosecution should be launched against the accused officers in courts, departmental enquiries made against them or such cases and enquiries be dropped. Permission of the Anti-Corruption Committee is not required in case it is decided to drop cases/enquiries against non-gazetted officers or officials of equivalent status. Sanction for prosecution of accused officers in courts is obtained from the appropriate government/authority as required by

sub-section 5 of section 6 of the Pakistan Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1958. The cases are put in the courts of Special Judge appointed under the said Act.

Where it is decided to take departmental action against an accused official, a formal departmental enquiry is instituted under the West Pakistan Government Servants (Efficiency and Discipline) Rules, 1960. Departmental enquiries against gazetted officers are made by the Special Judge-cum-Enquiry Officers, Anti-Corruption Establishment, while the cases against non-gazetted officers are referred to departments concerned for departmental action.

Action

During the year 1965-66 the Anti-Corruption Establishment investigated cases/enquiries against 3,605 officials including 502 gazetted officers. Of these, 288 cases including 16 against gazetted officers, refer to traps made by the Anti-Corruption Establishment operating under the supervision of magistrates.

As many as 1,508 cases/enquiries, including 132 against gazetted officers, were disposed of by the Anti-Corruption Establishment during the year 1965-66. Of these, 4 cases against gazetted officers and 374 against non-gazetted officers were sent up for trial in the courts of Special Judges, Anti-Corruption.

One case against a gazetted officer and 99 cases against non-gazetted officials ended in conviction. The accused officials were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by courts. The terms of imprisonment went up to 2 years rigorous imprisonment and fine upto Rs. 12,264.00.

408 cases/enquiries including 60 against gazetted officers were recommended for departmental action. 61 cases/enquiries including 6 against gazetted officers were transferred to the departments concerned for necessary action.

The investigation of a good number of cases/enquiries necessitated the opinion of Finger Print Expert. The staff of this Directorate includes a Finger Print Expert with the rank of an Inspector of Police. The work of Finger Print Expert in this Establishment is quite different from the work in the Finger Print Bureau, Lahore. The work here mostly involves comparison of a vast number of finger impressions affixed on various documents in token of receipt of public money. The initiative for detection of fraud and identification of culprits and their accessories rests solely on the comparison of inadvertently impressed finger prints. The detection of duplicated impressions against different names and of divergent prints against similar ones establish the cases which need complimentary examination to finalise them.

The gazetted officers against whom

enquiries were made by the Anti-Corruption Establishment during the year under report included 2 CSP Officers, 53 PCS Officers, 4 Chief Engineers, 1 Addl. Chief Engineer, 2 Deputy Chief Engineers, 20 Superintending Engineers, 89 Executive Engineers, 100 Sub-Divisional Officers, 22 Assistant Engineers, 6 Superintendents of Police, 9 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 27 Officers of Health Department including 2 Directors of the Department, 1 Director of Agriculture, 2 Deputy Directors of Agriculture, and 8 Extra Assistant Directors of Agriculture, two Deputy Directors and one Chief Inspector of Industries, 4 Superintendents and 1 Deputy Superintendent of Prison, 7 Deputy Collectors, 52 Tehsildars, 5 Section Officers, 6 Divisional Forest Officers, 2 Registrars and 2 Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies, 1 Director, 1 Deputy Director and 5 Excise and Taxation Officers, 3 Officers of Thal Development Authority, 1 Regional Manager of Electricity WAPDA, 1 District Food Controller, 1 Professor of Punjab University, 1 Canal Collector, 3 Chairmen Municipal Committees, 1 Development Officer, 1 Chief Officer of Municipal Committee, 1 Secretary Improvement Trust, 1 Director of Information, 1 Divisional Inspector of Schools, 1 Labour Officer, 1 Officer of Board of Revenue, 1 Soil Conservation Officer, 1 Inspector of Mines, 1 Savings Officer, 1 Manager Auqaf Property, 1 Electric Inspector, 2 Head Masters, 1 Assistant Conservator of Forests, 1 Forest Officer, 1 Assistant Plant Protection Officer, 1 Urban Rehabilitation Officer, 1 Urdu Reporter of Provincial Assembly, 1 Assistant Controller of Stores etc.

The offences detected included, bribery, misappropriation of public funds and Government material, abuse of official position, possession of property and wealth disproportionate to known sources of income. drawing of false T.A., favouritism, nepotism, etc. etc.

Prisons

The West Pakistan Prison Department has undergone a revolutionary change, so far as the treatment of prisoners and concept of crime and punishment is concerned. Now the confinement of criminals behind the bars is not based on the principle of retribution and repression but it is gradually changing over to a Reformative Institution.

Open Jails

The main jail population is drawn from the rural areas and are generally agriculturists by profession. So, to acquaint them with the modern scientific methods of agriculture, the Government is considering to open a Jail at Pattoki under open conditions. It comprises 17 squares of land which has, hitherto been lying barren. It is being reclaimed and brought under cultivation and the maximum number of well-behaved prisoners will be employed there. This will help the Government in their Grow More Food Campaign as well. Efforts are being made to acquire more land in the same Rakh.

Public Works

As usual the Prison Department rented out prison labour to P.W.D. for Flood Relief Work. A camp was started at Lahore and the labour was placed at the disposal of the P.W.D. for widening Mianmir Nullah which used to over-flow near Samanabad.

War Efforts

During the War with Bharat, the Prison Department played an excellent role in providing prison labour to the Army and P.W.D. (Irrigation). The prisoners and the staff, infused with the national spirit, worked day and night to close the breaches in Bedian Canal, at Kasur and Bedian Sectors and in cutting crops which could afford concealed line of approach to the enemy.

By way of appreciation of the efforts during the War some of the officers of the Prison Department were given Awards by the Government.

The prisoners were also awarded a special remission of 25 days per days/nights work done by them. In addition to this, the Prison Department have been providing labour to the Army Ordinance Depot at Lahore late upto September 1966 even. Moreover, the Department supplied prison labour at Rajistan, Lyallpur, Multan, Gujranwala, Sargodha, Peshawar, Abbottabad, Hyderabad and Havelian. The total number of prisoners employed during the war in operational and non-operational areas was 27,762.

Construction of New Jails

Due to alarming increase in jail population, all the jails in the Province have become congested. With a view to relieving over-crowding, construction of new Jails was planned at Lahore and Lyallpur. The Jail at Kot Lakhpat has been completed with a cost of Rs. 33,40,700.00. The Old Central Jail, Bahawalpur has been converted into Borstal Institution and Juvenile Jail at a minimum cost, whereas Women Jail, Lahore has been shifted to Multan, where it is located in the Women Section of new Central Jail, Multan.

Jail Industries

The entire set-up of Jail Industries is being re-organised and gradual mechanisation has been underaken. For instance:—

(1) Blanket weaving industry is being gradually mechanised at Central Jail, Montgomery. The Milling, Pressing and Raising Machinery has been installed. This will render us self-sufficient in the supply of blankets.

(2) Hosiery Machines have been added at Borstal Institution and Juvenile Jail, Bahawalpur, and the requirements of jerseys and woollen socks for guarding staff is being partially met from there.

(3) A Utensil Making Plant which was installed at District Jail Gujranwala has started functioning and it will manufacture not only cups and platters for prisoners but will make some items of uniform like belt-clasps, insignia etc.

(4) Tailoring and Carpentry Sections at Central Prison, Karachi, are being mechanised. The machinery for carpentry has been installed and will start functioning as soon as power connection is available.

Further it has been decided to centralise main Industries like woollen

carpets, cotton durries and fine textiles in Central Jails.

Efficiency

In order to foster greater sense of responsibility and selfless devotion to duty, a step forward was taken by the Prison Department to introduce an inter-jail efficiency competition, and approved two awards; *viz.*, Governor's Flag and Governor's Shield for the best Central and District Jail in the whole of the Province. As a result of this the following jails which entered the competition were declared first:—

1. Central Prison, Sukkur.
2. District Jail, Machh.

Jail Manual

Since the Integration there was no common Jail Manual for the entire West Pakistan and it was decided that a new Jail Manual may be compiled for extension to all the Integrated Units. In spite of the fact that no extra staff was made available for this job, the new Jail Manual has now entered in the final stages and is expected to be out by the end of the year 1966.

Reclamation & Probation

At the commencement of the year there were 296 parolees under the charge of the Department. 205 prisoners were taken on parole and 236 were finally released etc., during the year. The number of parolees at the end of the year was thus, 265.

In 1960 the Government of Pakistan passed a Central Legislation known as Probation of Offenders Ordinance. This system is enforced in both the wings of the country. In West Pakistan Province, this system was introduced, n two Divisions of Lahore and Rawal- oindi in the first instance in the niddle of the year 1961, as a pilot oroject. Under this system the term f sentence of an offender is tem- orarily suspended from the very first ay of conviction and the convict is laced on probation under the charge f a probation officer of the Depart- ent for a period ranging from one ar to three years. This system is also applicable only to certain class of raw and chance offenders. During the period of probation the probationer (*i.e.* the convicted person placed on probation) is encouraged to continue his own preconviction profession and also to remain in his own home environments, provided the occupation and environments are wholesome and healthy for his moral uplift. And, if they are not, the probationer is kept and employed in a changed and better environment elsewhere under the supervision of a probation officer.

This useful system of correctional treatment of offenders which was implemented initially in only two Divisions gave very good results and was further extended to Peshawar Division with effect from the year 1964-65. Since this system is quite new in this country its working is to be extended to other parts of the Province only gradually.

The number of probationers at the beginning of the year was 894. 711 offenders were placed on probation while 683 were discharged, etc., on successful completion of their probation period, during the year. The number at the end of the year was, thus, 922.

The Department is entrusted with the charge of an average number of 1000 parolees and probationers annually and the main and real achievement, for which the Department exists, is that it is responsible for saving annually 1000 souls from contamination with hardened criminal in jail and for their adjustment and rehabilitation in the normal society as a peaceful and law-abiding citizens through the supervision and guidance of the departmental officers with missionary zeal. Financially, this Department is not self-supporting but is also an earning department by effecting considerable economy in jail expenditure by keeping a large number of convicted persons under its charge where such persons are employed on productive work and earn livelihood not for themselves but also for their families. No expenditure on the maintenance of parolees and probationers, under the charge of the Department, is, thus, incurred by Government, unlike the jail where a considerable expenditure is incurred on the maintenance of prisoners.

Apart from the above two useful systems, which are mainly made use of in the case of adults, there is a Remand Home in Karachi under the Department for the children who commit some offence. This Remand Home is functioning under the Sind Children Act, 1924, aud caters for the need of former Sind area. Two Province-wide Children Bills *viz*. "The West Pakistan Youthful Offenders Bill"—for those children who commit some offence and "The West Pakistan Children Bill"—for those children who are in need of care and protection have, however, been drafted by the Assembly Department. It is expected that these Laws will be passed and enforced in the whole Province not before long after which approved and certified schools for convicted children as well as for those children in need of care and protection will come into being at various places of the Province like Lahore, Peshawar, Hyderabad.

All these laws, when implemented in full swing, will provide a well organized set up of social defence to attack the evil of crime at all levels and from all angles, bringing the wave of crime to the lowest ebb in the Province.

Civil Defence

The Nation had a practical experience of war and encountered various problems of Civil Defence which had cropped up due to the enemy air raids on the civil population of border towns as well as those situated in the vicinity of important installations. It is very fortunate that war lasted only for 17 days and the enemy avoided frequent attacks on the civil population. The problems were, therefore, limited and not enormous, as is always expected in consequence of the aerial attacks.

The undeclared emergency of the Rann of Kutch had given an opportunity to revitalise the whole of Civil Defence arrangements. On the undeclared aggression by India on the 6th September, 1965, the department had little difficulty in bringing the Civil Defence Organisation on war footing in the 14 classified towns in West Pakistan. But in case of the 16 towns which were classified in the course of war a little bit of difficulty was faced. However, by the grace of God and unstinted efforts of the Directorate staff and patriotism of our public the things were put on ground, in a short span of time.

The precautionary measures were enforced in almost all the towns—big and small, classified or unclassified quite effectively.

The volunteer services did a marvellous work in saving life and property of the people in worst affected towns *viz.* Sialkot, Sargodha and Peshawar etc. They risked their lives and kept on working on the places of incidents till they were relieved by their colleagues. The paid services were engaged long after the main brunt of the attacks because of nonavailability of suitable technical hands.

Training

The Department was faced with a

stupendous task of training the Civil Defence services, who had to work during air raids, and to the general public whose morale had to be kept up under all conditions. The dearth of suitable technical Instructors was the main problem here again. This problem was solved by holding short term Instructors courses in almost all the classified towns and the training was boosted up.

Publicity

A Publicity campaign was started through the medium of Radio, Television, regular features and columns in the periodicals and newspapers and by distribution of printed material published by the Civil Defence Directorate on various precautionary and protective measures of value to the general public. The co-operation of the Provincial and the Central Information Departments was enlisted and films on Civil Defence were prepared and released through them.

Exercises

A number of Civil Defence Exercises were held in almost all the towns for the purposes of better co-ordination and conduct of operations in a systematic way. The exercises were all successful beyond our expectations.

On Tashkent Declaration the measures were relaxed and the department reverted to its normal peace time activities.

This war emergency afforded us an opportunity to judge the state of our preparedness and the effectiveness of the present Civil Defence Organization. The steps were taken to reorganise the Civil Defence in the light of the experience gained during the war with India.

Excise and Taxation

The Excise Wing of the Department is concerned with the administration and control over the import, export, transport, manufacture, sale and possession of liquor, intoxicating drugs, opium and its derivatives. The main object of the excise administration is to derive maximum revenue from the minimum consumption of intoxicants and narcotics. In pursuance of the Government policy of minimising the consumption of intoxicants and narcotics such as liquor, opium and bhang, the use of liquor throughout the Northern Zone is prohibited except on permits. The permits are issued for quantities specified on medical certificates by doctors in Government service and to non-muslims without such certificates. Quota of liquor is limited to 6 bottles of gin/rum/whisky/brandi or 18 bottles of wines or 96 bottles of beer per mensem. No restrictions are imposed on foreigners.

There is a brewery at Rawalpindi and distilleries are functioning at Takht-i-Bhai, Mardan, Rawalpindi, Kotri, Quetta, Nawabshah, Lyallpur, Khanpur and Kala Shah Kaku. The distilleries manufacture rectified and methylated spirits which are required for industrial and defence purposes. Spirits are manufactured from molasses which are left over by sugar factories. The sugar mills have been exporting molasses in the past but some of the distilleries have started exports of commercial spirits. With a view to boosting exports and encouraging local industries to enable them to compete with foreign products, duty-free spirits are issued to the deserving indigenous industries like those of Sodium Hydrosulphate, Cat-guts, Santonine etc.

Opium poppy cannot be cultivated except under licences. With a view to controlling the production of opium, cultivation of poppy has been

restricted to a few compact areas of the Peshawar Division. The entire quantity of opium produced by the licensed cultivators is purchased by Government. Opium is supplied to addicts through opium vends auctioned annually.

Opium used to be imported from India in the past. It is now being manufactured in a factory which is run by Government. It meets the demand of the entire country including Azad Kashmir besides the demand of the pharmaceutical industry. The feasibility of extracting morphine and codeine from opium and poppy heads is being explored in order to dispense with the import of these drugs. The supply of opium is, however, being gradually reduced every year because Pakistan stands committed to eradicate the opium eating habit by 1978.

Charas and opium smoking is altogether banned in West Pakistan.

Charas and contraband opium is smuggled into West Pakistan through the mountaneous and inaccessable tracts of the North Western Frontier. To combat this smuggling, antismuggling measures have been introduced at a large scale. A number of Government Departments like the West Pakistan Rangers, Frontier Corps, Frontier Constabulary, West Pakistan Police and the Excise staff co-operate in fighting the menace. The Government have further taken the following measures in this behalf :—

(*i*) the punishment prescribed by the law for the smuggling of narcotics is being enhanced ; and

(*ii*) check posts have been established at various places.

Lady Excise Constables have been employed. Dogs are also used for detection of opium and charas smugglers. Anti-smuggling Co-ordination Conferences are regularly held at district, divisional and provincial levels and their decisions implemented as far as possible.

Bhang (cannabis) grows wild in the submountaneous tracts. It is, however, sold through licensed vendors.

The receipts of Excise revenue to Government during the year 1965 is as under :—

Liquor	Opium	Hemp & other drugs	Other receipts
Rs. 2,81,31,270	Rs. 85,65,980	Rs. 23,52,070	Rs. 1,03,800

Detection of Excise Crimes

The number of cases detected and quantities recovered under the various Excise laws during the year 1965 is as follows :—

	No. of cases	Quantities recovered
1. Opium	1060	584¼ seers.
2. Opium smoking	29	12 tolas, 3 mashas.
3. Charas	2563	2930¼ seers.
4. Bhang	174	5816 seers and 55,486 plants.
5. Poppy heads	46	1 maund, 23 Srs. and 57,275 plants.
6. Morphia	67	1100 Tab. and 2 Tubes.
7. Gocaine	8	10 Green, ¼ Oz. and 19½ drams.
8. Working stills	111	
9. Liquor	844	2,39,264 Ozs.
10. Lahan	35	716 maunds and 35 Srs.

The above quantities include the following big captures :—

(*i*) Recovery of 306 seers of charas and 13 seers of non-excise opium by Excise Staff, Karachi.

(*ii*) Recovery of 100 seers of charas by the Excise Staff, Karachi.

(*iii*) Capture of Truck No. PR-8553 containing 5 maunds, 5 seers of charas by the Excise Staff of Hyderabad.

(*iv*) Capture of Car No. KAA-9509 containing 4 maunds of charas and 25 seers of Non-Excise opium by the Excise Staff of Peshawar.

TAXATION

Property Tax

This tax is imposed in accordance with the provisions of the West Pakistan Urban Immovable Property Tax Act, 1958 and the rules framed thereunder. Subject to such exemptions and rebates as are admissible under the law, the tax is leviable on

all buildings and lands situated within the limits of the urban areas which are notified by Government from time to time. As a general policy the tax is imposed in those urban areas which are likely to yield an annual revenue of ten thousand rupees or more. The tax is charged at the fixed rate of 10% of the annual rental value of buildings and lands.

The total income from this tax during the year 1965-66 amounted to Rs. 3,17,98,962.00 as compared with Rs. 2,48,61,373.00 during the preceding year *i.e.* 1964-65.

Entertainment Duty

This duty is leviable on all such entertainments admission to which is on payment. It is collected at the rate of 50 per cent of the admission charges. Government are competent to grant exemption in the case of any entertainment or class of entertainment. Exemptions in individual cases can also be granted by the Directors of Excise and Taxation within their respective jurisdiction ; subject to the conditions that the whole of the net proceeds of the entertainment are devoted to philanthropic, charitable, educational, athletics, sport, national or scientific purposes.

The duty is recoverable in the form of adhesive stamps or tickets sealed and printed in the manner prescribed by Government. Government may, however, allow, on application, the proprietor of an entertainment to make consolidated payment of duty in accordance with the returns of total admission charges or the results achieved by any mechanical contrivance.

The total income from this tax for the year 1965-66 amounted to Rs. 3,25,12,066.00 as compared with Rs. 3,28,30,058.00 during the year 1964-65.

Motor Registration and Taxation

The registration of motor vehicles is regulated by the provisions of Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 and the tax on motor vehicles is regulated by the provisions of the West Pakistan Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1958 and the rules framed thereunder.

The tax is payable in four equal quarterly instalments or in one lumpsum instalment, as may be convenient to the tax payer. Similarly, it rests with the convenience of the tax payer either to deposit the tax in cash or pay it in the form of court fee stamps.

In special cases, Government allowed the payment of motor vehicles tax at lesser rates in the case of commercial vehicles in view of the hilly or kacha routes, bad weather conditions or low traffic density.

The total revenue from this source for the year 1965-66 amounted to Rs. 5,65,54,707.00 against Rs. 4,28,00,556.00 for the year 1964-65.

Horse Race Betting Tax

The tax was recovered under the

West Pakistan Horse Race Betting Tax Act, 1958. The rate of betting and totalizator tax in West Pakistan was 5 per cent.

The collection of betting and totalizator taxes at Karachi and Lahore has been entrusted to the respective race clubs subject to the conditions that in case the total revenue falls short of the last 2 year average, the short fall shall be made good by the race clubs from their own funds and in case the income exceeds the last 2 years average, the race clubs shall be paid 50 per cent of the increase as collection charges.

The total recoveries of the tax during the year 1965-66 amounted to Rs. 45,27,261.00 and the income during the year 1964-65 was Rs. 41,17,691.00.

Tobacco Vend Fee

This fee is charged on the retail sale or keeping for sale of manufactured tobacco by a person other than the grower. The collection of the fee is regulated by the provisions of West Pakistan Tobacco Vend Act, 1958 and rules framed thereunder.

The fee is recoverable in the form of licence obtainable on payment from the stamp vendors. The dealers are divided into four different categories on the basis of the extent of their business which in turn is determined on the number of Assistants which a dealer may have. Different licence fee is prescribed in respect of each category.

The total income of this tax during the year 1965-66 amouted to Rs. 6,26,532.00 and the income during the year 1964-65 was Rs. 6,25,554.00.

Taxes under the West Pakistan Finance Acts

Following taxes under the West Pakistan Finance Acts were levied and collected by the Excise and Taxation Department :—

(*i*) Tax on cinemas ;

(*ii*) Tax on motor vehicles ;

(*iii*) Hotel Tax (Primary Education Surcharge) ;

(*iv*) Tax on Trades, Professions, Callings and Employments ;

(*v*) Capital Gains Tax ;

(*vi*) Tax on Import and Export ; and

(*vii*) Freight Toll Tax.

The total income from these taxes for the year 1965-66 amounted to Rs. 64,39,946.00 and during the year 1964-65 was Rs. 37,13,500.00.

Printing and Stationery

West Pakistan Printing and Stationery Department is a service department. It prints, stocks and supplies numerous kinds of Standard, Non-standard, Accounts and Treasury Forms and Registers to all the offices which are functioning under the administrative control of the West Pakistan Government. In addition, all the Government Publications, Gazettes, Manuals, Codes, Indices, Budget, Muslim Laws and all sorts of miscellaneous printing works are printed stocked and supplied to the indenting officers and public by this Department. It also catres the needs of Forms, Registers, etc. of the local bodies and Union Councils. This Department arranges printing and supply of Primary and Middle Classes Text Books as well. Apart from the above work, it also procures, stocks and supplies nearly all the items of stationery articles to Govenment and semi-Government offices.

This Department is comprised of the following Presses, Stationery Offices and Sales Book Depots:—

1. West Pakistan Government Printing Press/Sales Book Depot, Lahore.
2. West Pakistan Stationery Office, Lahore.
3. West Pakistan Government Press/Stationery Office/Sales Depot, Karachi.
4. West Pakistan Government Press/Stationery Office/Sales Book Depot, Peshawar.
5. West Pakistan Government Press/Stationery Office/Sales Book Depot, Bahawalpur.
6. West Pakistan Government Press/Stationery Office/Sales Book Depot, Khairpur.
7. West Pakistan Government Press, Mastung.

8. West Pakistan Sales Book Depot, Quetta.

It is an admitted fact that the activities of the Government offices have enhanced manifold and still increasing day by day due to which the work-load in all the Government Presses has abnormally increased. To meet the present printing requirements, it is necessary to enhance the strength of employees as well as machinery. One of the most important tasks of this Department is to print and supply the text books to the agents in time which are often printed at a very short notice, but all such situations have been met creditably during the year under report. Arrangements have also been made to translate a part of the West Pakistan Government Gazette into Urdu which is published weekly for the facility of public.

During September, 1965 War, this Department was confronted with a very difficult problem of printing of many jobs at very short notice out of which a few are detailed below. Due to shortage of staff, execution of such unforeseen additional work was really an uphill task but all the Presses especially West Pakistan Government Press, Lahore worked round the clock and with great enthusiasm even during the blackout periods and all the voluminous and urgent works of all the offices were supplied on the target dates :—

1. Emergency Development Programme.
2. Defence Rules.
3. Lectures of Civil Defence in various booklets and posters forms.
4. Emergency Telephone Directory.
5. Identity Cards of all the Departments.
6. Emergency War Slips, Labels, Letters, Ordinances etc.
7. 30,03,453 books of petrol coupons.

The job shown at serial No. 7 above, was very urgent and very little time was allowed to the Press for its printing and binding but every thing was done most efficiently and within the stipulated time. Other Presses also printed several jobs of Civil Defence and other publicity materials well in time and in a creditable manner. During the period of emergency this Department also faced a serious problem of shortage of paper and some stationery articles but suitable arrangements were promptly made by this Department to meet such crises and there was no hindrance for want of papers etc. even for a minute in the smooth working of the Presses.

As discussed above, the demand of printing has increased tremendously and still increasing day by day, therefore, the work-load in every Press has enhanced manifold. Consequently, it is the dire necessity to expand the present presses and equip them with modern machines so that there should be no difficulty in meeting the requirements of the Government Offices efficiently and in time as well as conveniently. The Government had already agreed for the expansion of Bahawalpur Press. Government have also decided to shift the Forms Press, Lahore to the new site at Kotlakhpat where new district jail is being constructed. After the shifting of this Press to its new building it will be independent and will run on full-fledged capacity and it will be then easily possible to cater the needs of forms and registers of all the Government Offices well in time. New equipment and machinery were also imported and installed nearly in all the Presses during the year under report. There were also some other schemes of Government for construction of buildings and purchase of new equipments as well as machinery of the latest invention but due to National Emergency such schemes have been postponed for the present. Recently Government have agreed for opening of a new Press at Sargodha and have allocated a sum of Rs. 25,00,000.00 for the purpose. As soon as this Press starts functioning, it will increase efficiency of this Department and other offices in its jurisdiction.

Town Planning

Pakistan in general and West Pakistan in particular is under-going changes which covers wide aspects of life; social, cultural, economic and technological. The result of all these changes has affected the rate of urbanization of the Province which can be seen from the volumes of urban population during the successive censuses. While the total population of West Pakistan increased from 1951 to 1961 by 2.50%, the urban population in this period increased at 4.90% per annum, that is to say, the urban population increased nearly twice as fast as the total population. It may not be very long before West Pakistan comes at par with other industrially developed countries, in matter of structural composition of the population.

This state of affairs brings in its wake host of problems; the provision of living accommodations in the urban environment is one of them. The Town Planning Department feels responsible towards these problems through proper planning of the urban environment, housing facilities, urban services and other relating matters. In the following paragraphs a brief description is given of the organization of this Department and its activities as well as work done during the previous year, is outlined.

The Department has three regional offices headed by Directors with their headquarters at Peshawar, Lahore and Hyderabad. The jurisdiction of the Lahore Region extends over the civil divisions of Lahore, Sargodha, Multan and Bahawalpur; the Peshawar Region extends over the civil divisions of Rawalpindi, Peshawar and D. I. Khan and the tribal areas; while the Hyderabad Region covers the civil divisions of Hyderabad, Khairpur, Quetta and Kalat. All the Directors are functioning under the charge of the Advisor, Town Planning and Housing, who is assisted by Physical Planning Cell in formulation of policies etc.

The activities of the Town Planning Department are advisory in character, such as advising Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Regional Heads etc. and rendering technical assistance in preparation of Town Planning and Housing Schemes of the Municipal Committees/Improvement Trusts (except the Lahore Improvement Trust) in West Pakistan. The department also prepares schemes for

Government owned land, carries out surveys and prepares layout plans for satellite towns and scrutinises the schemes on behalf of Provincial Government. The Department also keeps a liaison with the National Planning Commission in preparation of prospective Five Year Plans. The preparation of Master Plans of the big cities and outlining of development plans for small towns of West Pakistan is also undertaken by the Department.

During the year under review, the Town Planning Department prepared a large number of schemes of varied nature and brief description of some of the important ones is given below :—

In the past, the expansion of town in West Pakistan has been taking place without proper planning and co-ordination. In order to prevent this haphazard development and creation of slums, it was decided that the preparation of Master Plans of big cities during the Second Five Year Plan. The Master Plan of various cities will help the Government and the local authorities concerned in maintaining strict control over building activity and enable these towns to develop scientifically and artistically. The Master Plans of Lahore and Hyderabad have been completed on June 30, 1965 and November 30, 1965 respectively, while the Master Plans of Lyallpur and Peshawar were completed on May 31, 1965. The schemes of Master Plans of Multan and Rawaldindi were started on December 1, 1965 and June 1, 1966. The work of these Master Plans is in progress and is expected to be completed by May 31, 1968.

The following important schemes are in hand at present :—

1. Lahore Township.
2. Mental Hospital Area Development Scheme, Gulberg Road, Lahore.
3. Development Scheme for Chak No. 207-RB, Layllpur.
4. Development of Divisional Headquarters of Khuzdar.
5. Development Scheme for Horsefair ground, Rawalpindi.
6. Development Schemes of Abbottabad.
7. Improvement of the Mall, Lahore, from Charing Cross to Overbridge.

In order to overcome housing shortage and to provide suitable accommodation to low income groups, a provision of 20,000 five marla plots have been made in the Lahore Township Scheme. Quarters will be constructed on 10,000 such plots. Similar provisions are being made in all the schemes.

In the past, the Town Planning Department was handicapped due to the non-availability of technically qualified staff and could not, therefore, undertake more projects. The situation is easing now and the Department is in a position to undertake more work pertaining to Master Plans and outline Development Plans.

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